The Weekly North Carolinian.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who ne'er to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land."

OLD SERIES—VOLUME 40.
NEW SERIES—VOLUME 1.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 8, 1868.

NUMBER 1.

The North Carolinian.

A DAILY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

Conducted on the principle that this is a white man's government, and must be controlled by white men.

THOS. J. LEE, Business Manager.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars a Year—Four Dollars for Six Months.

THE WEEKLY NORTH CAROLINIAN, the largest paper in the State, is published at the low price of Three Dollars a Year—Two Dollars for Six Months.

The name of no subscriber will be entered on our books unless the cash accompanies the order, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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All Advertisements in the WEEKLY NORTH CAROLINIAN are charged Fifty Cents a Square for every insertion.

A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Democratic Address of the West Virginia Convention.

The following address of the Democrats of West Virginia, is an appeal direct to the whole people of the United States. As a campaign document it is not surpassed by any modern production.

We invite the special attention of the readers of the North Carolinian thereto, and would request every reader when he is done with his paper to pass it to some neighbor who has not seen the address, and in this way give it a general circulation among the people, especially the working men of the country.

To the People of West Virginia:

We invite your attention to a review of the general political situation, its evils, and their remedy. Since 1861 the harmony of this nation has been sadly disturbed. For four years of the intervening time, the interruption of peaceful relations was due to a state of war. The practical dissolution existing since 1865 is referable to a course of Congressional action, wicked in motive, illegal in character, and ruinous in result. While the war for the Union was in progress, its successful issue was anticipated as the guaranty of prompt reunion and permanent peace. Such a consummation was the aim of patriotic efforts in the field, the object of solemn pledges in the halls of Congress, and the confident expectation of the masses of the people. The war has long since ended. The rebellion has long since been crushed. Every obstacle placed by Southern movement in the way of the nation's unity has long since been removed. Nevertheless, disappointment waits upon the people's wish. The pledges of Congress have been repudiated. The triumphs of our armies have been neutralized, and the purposes of the brave men who secured them have been shamefully defeated. A dissolution more disastrous than that now existing between the Southern States and the Federal government could scarcely have been brought about by the success of the rebellion. A condition of affairs so much at variance with the wishes and interest of the people of our entire country demands a reference to the acts and aims of those who produce it.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

For more than two years the Southern States have desired to renew their old relations to the government. Congress has constantly prevented that resumption. They are entitled to be restored upon the basis of the federal constitution. Congress has confessedly thrown aside that instrument, and obstructed restoration with terms and conditions of its own prescribing. Affecting to desire the perpetuity of the Republic, it has made a deadly assault upon republican institutions. Professing to aim at the salvation of the Union, it has wrought the destruction of ten of the States. The right of each State to regulate its own internal affairs, enfranchise its own voters, and choose its own rulers and law-makers, is as sacred as our constitution, and as indestructible as our government. Without it republican liberty is worthless, for when the people cease to be free citizens of the States they become the subjects of unlimited and irresponsible federal power. When Congress abolished the local government of the South, it violated a vital principle in our system. When it erected military establishments in their stead, it introduced the most abominable features of despotism. In further pursuance of its purposes, Congress has thrown the political power of the South into negro hands. To assure this result, it has disfranchised the white population by hundreds of thousands. Enfranchising the blacks, it has made voters of the ignorant, vicious and the brutal; legislators of those who regard liberty as license, and law as the instrument of revenge; and rulers of a class whose ideas of government, like their notions of religion, tend directly and inevitably to barbarism.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Having given the negro the right to vote and the power to rule, Congress confesses his incompetency for either by insisting that the bayonet of the soldier, the disfranchisement of the citizen, and the supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau are necessary to sustain him in his new relations. By such declarations the dominant party would justify the continuance of military despotism erected within the Southern States. Before we sanction this iniquity, let us examine its results. It found civil governments in successful operation: it abolished those governments, and made the will of brigadier generals supreme for all purposes. Southern elections are ordered, supervised and approved or set aside by district commanders. Southern justice is what the bayonet may provide. Southern law is what the sword may decree. Southern peace is the patient submission of a conquered people; a peace threatened by impending negro insurrections, which white seditionists are inciting, and liable at any moment to disappear before the terrible tumult of social anarchy. The military government found business reviving, and enterprise struggling to repair the ravages of the war. They abolished labor, and offered army rations as a premium on negro idleness. The country ceased to produce, and trade and commerce with other sections perished. Capital left a land which promised soon to be given over to confiscation. General poverty followed the encouraged indolence of the laboring classes. Actual and almost universal destitution exists among the people; the unhappy victims of Congressional cruelty must become pensioners upon national charity or perish from starvation. Hordes of thriftless and discontented negroes, passionate almost to brutality, induced to vice by idleness, incited to violence by evil counsellors, fed and pampered at the public cost, with a great army for their protection, roam at will throughout the land upon a mission of evil, carrying dismay to the hearts of helplessness and innocence, and shocking civilization with the worst of nameless crimes. Such is the condition of the South. A military despotism is over her people. The hand of lawless violence threatens them. Desolation reigns on every hand. About them are the graves of their countless dead. The past is strewn with the wreck of their greatness. Present suffering surrounds them. Their future is thick with peril and dark with gathering misfortune. The foes of the nation are at her feet. Broken in spirit, stripped of fortune, wasted, ragged, wretched and ruined, their situation invokes the magnanimity of kindred manhood and appeals to the generous mercy of a noble enemy.

DISTRESS AT THE SOUTH PRODUCES PROSTRATION AT THE NORTH.

The evil influence of bayonet reconstruction is not confined to the South. The entire country feels it. Northern factories are silent because Southern pockets are empty. Western granaries and storehouses are full, but poverty possesses their ancient market, and their former buyers are now begging bread. A commercial crash is imminent and business stands still and trembles at the prospect. The manufacturing interests of the nation are crippled and almost crushed. The spindle is motionless; the shuttle is silent; the forge and the furnace are deserted; the workshop is vacant; the mill is closed. The hands of the artisan are unemployed and empty; his children are starving, homeless and in rags. The impoverishment of the South throws the entire burden of *taxation* upon the North and West. The Southern States can render no assistance while the government grinds them with an iron heel. If their people shared its benefits they would be impelled to productive ability. As they partake only of its severities, they could not support it if they would, and so long as it oppresses them, if they are fit to be freedmen, they could not support it if they could.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PURPOSE.

The declarations of leading Republicans in Congress leave no room to doubt that the action of that body has been taken with reference to the unity of the Radical party, rather than the unity of the American Republic. The National Legislature has become a mere machine for the manufacture of radical majorities. Its material is the worst and lowest class of humanity, barely rescued from the brutality of the savage state by contact with civilization. A system which is based upon negro stupidity, supported by bayonets and designed to secure partisan triumphs through the enslavement of men of our own race, may be instituted here through force and fraud, but if it can endure in this land the American people have learned liberty to no purpose and well deserve to be taught its value under the stern tutelage of tyranny which awaits them in the future of radical supremacy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In its management of our financial affairs, the dominant party has enacted the grossest folly and injustice. Repeated contractions of the currency have caused incalculable commercial disasters. A still more dangerous measure of contraction is now proposed in the Senate, by which the legal tenders are to be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by interest bearing bonds. If property and business do not enter an effective protest, the results will be little short of general ruin.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt amounts to $2,500,000,000. It cost the holders $1,250,000,000. The party in power would pay it in gold, dollar for dollar. They would give to the bondholders a currency different from and better than that used by the people. Specie for the money lenders and paper for the masses is the end of their financial policy. A discrimination so palpable and unfair is an insult to the popular sense of justice. By the terms of the act of issue, greenbacks are made legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Even the soldiers of the Republic accepted paper as the price of their toils and hardships. Is the patriotism of cash more valuable than the public devotion, which fights and bleeds, and dies? Labor receives its wages in paper; the products of the farm, the goods of the merchant, professional fees, all prices and values among the people, are paid in paper. If that kind of money is good for the masses, good to buy all things, from the sweat of labor to the blood of valor, why should it not suffice for the redemption of the Federal securities?

EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

Under Radical management, the bonds are exempt from taxation. Receiving from the government the same protection with their property, they pay not a dollar to its support. Such exclusive privilege establishes an aristocracy of money in the midst of a Republic of labor. Toil is taxed; bonds are exempt. Toil produces; bonds consume. Toil builds our public improvements; bondholders enjoy their benefits at no cost. Toil supports our courts, pays our legislators, and defrays the general expenses of the government; bondholders partake of the blessings of all and contribute to the sustenance of none. A policy which makes labor so completely tributary to capital is anti-republican in its effect upon the masses. We greatly mistake the temper of the people if they do not demand that this wrong be promptly righted by such repeals and enactments as will compel all property alike to share the burdens of taxation.

THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Radicalism derives the bulk of the Federal revenue from home productions and the necessaries of life. Over sixteen thousand articles, including almost everything that supports life or lightens labor, are now the subjects of taxation. Hence the great disparity between wages and the cost of living. Frauds upon the revenue are another characteristic of the present system. The laws are evaded, the officers are bribed; the country is robbed. Over one hundred millions of dollars were lost last year through downright villainy, and the deficiencies of wealthy knaves must be made good by toiling honesty.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A large portion of the taxes now raised is applied to worse than useless purposes. The Freedmen's Bureau costs twelve millions annually, a sum equal to the entire yearly expense of the government under some of the earlier administrations. That institution feeds, clothes and supports a host of malignant Southern haters, negro fanatics and greedy adventurers, backed by the federal army. It has done more to breed bitterness and discontent among the Southern people than the war itself. The military establishments at the South are another kind of useless and extravagant expenditure. It is costing from sixty to one hundred millions annually.—High Radical authority estimates that it will take ten years to reconstruct the South by the present process. The lowest possible amount for which this partisan enterprise can be completed will be eight hundred millions of dollars. Are the people of this nation to be impoverished, in order that the days of niggerism and fanaticism may be long in the land? Are the masses of the country to be mercilessly taxed, robbed and ruined, in order that corruption may prosper, love of power be satisfied, and the supremacy of Radicalism be assured? We look for such a response to these questions as will wipe out the abominations of the bayonet, restore civil and constitutional governments to the South, exclude the African element from the sphere of politics, and re-establish the American Union upon the ancient foundations of equal justice and popular affection.

A REMEDY POSSIBLE.

Let us recur to the remedy for the manifold wrongs to which we have referred. The reconstruction question, whatever difficulties it may present to bitter partisans, is capable of a safe and easy adjustment through the exercise of an honest and liberal patriotism. The simple application of the principles of the Federal Constitution will remove every obstacle and effect a peaceful, permanent, and satisfactory settlement. If that instrument possesses the perfection with which every lover of his country invests it, it will not be found wanting at the critical juncture. The Constitution which has blessed the people with liberty and crowned this land with greatness will not now prove inadequate to the designs of its authority and leave the vital interests of the Union at the mercy of rude chances and political passions. Let its provisions be applied, and representatives of the South, elected by the only qualified voters of that section, will take their seats in Congress, subject only to the condition imposed upon members from other parts of the land; the natural relations between the Southern States and the General Government will be resumed, and the Union of the States, triumphantly restored, will return in form, in fact, and freedom to the original glory of her first and best estate. The restoration of the South will open the way to great financial relief. When her people are relieved of the domination of the bayonets and the blacks, they will be encouraged to productive pursuits; general prosperity will revive their palsied energies, and their assistance will be happily felt in removing the great burden of debt which now impedes the national progress. The costly national nuisance, the Freedmen's Bureau, will be abolished, and common sense having mastered the situation will decree that negroes, like white men, must either work or starve. The expensive Southern military establishment will be acknowledged unnecessary, and with their disappearance tax-payers will thank God and take courage. A fair taxation of the Federal securities will yield many millions of revenue. The national banks suggest another opportunity of retrenchment. They own between three and four hundred millions in Federal bonds, upon which they draw interest. These bonds are deposited with the Government, and for every $100,000 so deposited, they receive $90,000 in national bank notes. These notes constitute their circulation, and with them they carry on the business, and earn the profits of banking proper. The interest accruing on their deposited bonds is so much premium paid them, in addition to the regular earnings of their business. They receive the benefit of just ninety per cent. more capital than they have invested, and this gratuitous premium comes from the pockets of the people. Justice requires that this sum, amounting to between twenty and thirty millions annually, be saved to the public. The simple process of recalling the national bank notes and substituting for the bonds legal tenders as banking currency will effect the needed result, and another sinkhole for the earnings of laborers will be effectually stopped. In the matter of revenue, fewer articles could be taxed, and through a more perfect and more honest mode of assessment and collection, much larger returns could be realized. Congressional extravagance and corruption should be reformed. Investigating committees should be abolished. Land grants and railroad swindles should be abandoned. The Indian wars, like the last, should be avoided. Territorial purchases should be suspended. Countless other modes of waste and fraud could be corrected, and a portion of the savings set aside for the final redemption of the debt. A sinking fund for this purpose, made up of bond taxation, the premium paid the national banks and the money wasted in Africanizing the South, would redeem every dollar of the debt in less than twenty years. The way to this desired end could be opened by the substitution of legal tenders for the bonds as rapidly as may be consistent with safety. Millions now paid in interest would thus be economized, and, with the aid of a restored and producing South, the end of our financial troubles would speedily approach.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus attempted to set forth your wrongs, and the possibility of a remedy, we now appeal to you to work out the needed reformation. Whatever evils may result from bad government, the people are the sufferers. Whatever reforms are effected must be brought about by and through the people themselves. The people have it in their power to remove the giant inquities whose shadows darken the land. They have but to speak, and the enemies of their peace would be powerless, the dignity of the constitution and the laws will be vindicated, and their now imperilled country rescued from impending danger, purified and strengthened by its trials, will resume its majestic march in the paths of greatness, happiness and freedom. A movement has been inaugurated in this city for the organization of the friends of law and order and honest government, as against the forces of Radicalism in West Virginia. The movement will extend to every county; it will find co-operation in every township and school district in the State. We invite and urge you to join hands in the great work of political redemption.

Other States have taken the lead and are already enjoying the first fruits of victory. From Connecticut to California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people have interchanged the tidings of deliverance, and both oceans have heard their wild shout of gladness and triumph. The Central States of Ohio and Pennsylvania have responded with glorious deeds that yet thrill the nation. The Empire State has arisen with a mighty proclamation for the right, and the manifestation of her power, like the restless march of a conquering host, points out the path of destiny and bids the nation follow. Already we hear the footsteps of approaching political revolution. It is advancing with an energy that gives assurance of its triumphant progress even unto the end.—Let the people of Virginia fall in with the hosts that move to the rescue of our government and its institutions. While others are fighting and triumphing, let them, too, participate in the struggle and contribute to the result. We invoke your aid in your own behalf, in behalf of good government, and the attendant blessings of justice, liberty and progress. Unite for the restoration of your lost prosperity. Labor for the overthrow of organized fanaticism, corruption and folly. Act, act, act for the sake of peace, Union, freedom and humanity.

TO THE WHITE MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We make the following extracts from an address being circulated among the white men of the West. It is a fine campaign document. Our regular subscribers should use it as such.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

* * * * *

The convention recently convened at Raleigh, by military authority, without the sanction of *law*, under the auspices of strangers and non-residents, negroes and the bayonet, have framed a constitution and adopted sundry ordinances, which are to become the organic law of North Carolina, if ratified by you at the polls. Let us examine into its provisions, and see if they are such as you should ratify.

It has overturned almost entirely the constitution of our fathers. Scarcely a vestige of that instrument remains. It has abolished at one blow nearly every essential element in a good and stable government, and swept away every distinction, every check founded on race and color, education or intelligence, property or personal merit.

It has abolished taxation as a basis of representation in the Senate.

It has changed radically our entire judicial system, abolished our county Courts, created four new judges, and provided that all of them shall be elected by the people for short terms.

It has created a large number of new offices and gives the filling of them all to popular vote.

It gives the negro the right to vote and hold offices in the government.

It gives the negro the right to sit on juries.

It gives them equal rights with the whites in all places of public resort, on all public conveyances, in all hotels, &c.

It places him in the ranks, side by side with the white man in the militia.

It authorizes the intermarriage of whites and blacks.

It provides that all schools, maintained in whole or in part at State expense, shall be open to blacks and whites alike.

It compels the poor white children of the State to attend the same school with negroes, and thus inaugurate social negro equality.

By abolishing the tax upon polls, it places the entire property of the people in the hands of those who pay no taxes.

In fine, so far as human laws can effect it, they have made the negro not only the equal of the white man in all respects, but upon the adoption, he will be decidedly his superior; for a large class of our most intelligent and virtuous citizens will, by it, be forever disabled from holding office, while every thing is opento him.

* * * * *

The proposed intermarriage of the races is so shocking that I need not dwell upon it further than to say, that it will surely follow the adoption of this negroized constitution.

Do you desire to arm the negro and give him a place and in command of the militia? And yet this constitution provides that any man may be an officer, and all men *shall* be mustered in the ranks, under penalties. See the effect of it. In quite a number of our counties the negroes have the majority and will *elect all the officers*; in most of the others, all white men who are able will pay the penalty and refuse to muster, leaving the poor white men who cannot pay, also in a minority, to be ruled by the brutal and insulting insolence of the negro! Behold you white men of North Carolina the trap that is set for you! When the war was raging fiercest the United States did not dare to place negroes side by side in the same regiments with the whites. *Northern* pride would not stand it; are you so mean spirited as to *desire* it as a matter of choice?

But one of the most dangerous of these privileges conferred on the negro is that of sitting in the jury box and deciding upon the rights of white citizens. Not only all the intricate rights of property, but the liberties, franchises and *lives* of our people are to be thus placed in the hands of the ignorant and easily corrupted negro!—Surely, if among all our sacred rights of citizenship, there is one which demands all the integrity and intelligence of the land to guard it, it is the jury box! If it is thrown wide open to ignorance and vice, what will become of justice and good government? Then add negro Judges, negro witnesses and negro lawyers, and the white man's ruin is complete.

Under its provisions also *poor white orphan children may be bound to black masters!* A fair evidence of their intent in this respect is that the framers of this constitution refused directly to provide that this should *not* be done! Think, my friends, when you are about to vote, that you are setting up a constitution under which your neighbor's orphan children or your own may some day *be slashed by a negro master, and reared as a menial in a negro family!* Shame, eternal shame, upon the white men of North Carolina if they ever permit it!

But the masterpiece of these men who are laboring for negro equality is to be found in their provision for our public schools, both of high and low grade. A heavy tax is to be laid for school purposes, of which the negro pays next to nothing, *and negroes and whites are to be educated together.* Nay, more; all who cannot afford to educate their children elsewhere, are to be forced by law to send them to these schools with the negroes, and propositions to have separate schools for each color were indignantly voted down, *though the whites pay for both.* Here is the key to their infernal scheme. Nothing but the most depraved nature and the lust of office could induce grown men to accept the negro as their equal. But children can be educated to anything. With the hellish cunning of the Jesuit, they desire to poison the minds of our little ones. See how it works. They force them to go to school together, thus bringing them into the closest intimacy. The rich soil of their tender minds rapidly imbibes the impressions which surround them. They are taught that they are no better than their black companions. They sit upon the same benches, eat together, play together and study together. They soon take in all the base and lower instincts of the African; and after thus growing up and being educated together, a negro boy proposes marriage to your daughter, his white school mate. Do you flatter yourself that it will be rejected with scorn and loathing? Far from it.

If you, my white brother, did your duty to your God and your child, by keeping it away from this corrupting influence, it would not be so. But your child would reason on it in this way: "My father believes in negro equality; he voted to overthrow our old constitution and put up a new one, which says, this negro boy is as good as I am. He sits in the jury box with negroes, eats at the same table with them, drills under one in the militia, votes with and for them at the ballot-box, and sends me to school with them; all as a matter of choice. My father knows what is right and best, and would not do this if this negro were not my equal, and I will marry him." And so it comes about. You surrender your little daughter, the pride of your eyes and the light of your house *into the embraces of a barbarous negro!*

And you, North Carolinians, whose veins are rich with the glorious blood which aforetime crossed the seas, drove back the red savage, cut down the wilderness and made it bloom like the garden of the Lord, and through much suffering and hardship and shedding of blood, founded a great free, *white* Republic, whose glory and civilization are the wonder of the ages; you are content to defile this noble blood, and see your homes in your old age turned into dens of *mulattoes*, filled with the callow-brood of the Congoite, whose great-grandfather devoured human flesh! Merciful God! Now every man who is able to do so will save his children from this degradation by sending them to a private school. But the poor man—and we are nearly all poor now—will be forced by poverty and *this law* to submit to it. Do not think this an overdrawn picture. *These things must be so* if you ratify this constitution. You cannot expect to make the negro your equal in all other things and refuse it to him in this one. Children will marry with those whom you make their associates.

Poor white men of North Carolina, working men, we appeal to you to save your children! They are your jewels, your only riches. They are likewise the genuine riches of the State. Save *them* if you would save yourself and your country, or you may exclaim as did David, "Oh Absalom, my son, my son! Would God I had died for thee." Only, as that was the sorrow of an innocent father over a guilty child, who shall depict the anguish of a *guilty* parent over a ruined but innocent child! "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Mothers of North Carolina, we appeal to you, to help us save the rights and dignity of your little boys, the purity of your daughters, and the good name of your firesides! You will be the principal sufferers by this great degradation. Reason with your husband and your sons, and aid us to put this accursed thing from you. As a general thing it does not become you to interfere actively in politics, but where you and your children are sought to be *polluted* by negro association, your full weight should be extended to prevent it. If bad white men appeal to the brutal negro, surely good men may appeal to the noble women of the land. Let them dare to say that negro men are better qualified to govern the country than white women.

* * * * *

Negro suffrage abolishes, also, our ancient rule that representation in the Senate of our Legislature shall be based upon taxation; so that if adopted, both houses will be based upon numbers alone. Property will then have no protection whatever. The land-holders and tax-payers of all kinds, would do well to remember this. *All taxes by this constitution will be imposed by the negro and paid by the white man!*

This constitution was made by a convention called by military authority in violation of law and in the election for members to which 30,000 white men were not permitted to vote. The same men are excluded from voting on its ratification; and yet, after enfranchising 70,000 negroes, the whites had a majority of 32,000. The white men then have it in their power to vote down this constitution, and save themselves from ruin, *if they will it.* Why should you not do it. Oh, my countrymen, stand up for your rights, *and vote it down!* Do not permit its advocates to scare you by threats. *They can do nothing worse to you than the adoption of this canstitution!* Malice itself could devise no more complete scheme for your ruin and degration. Thousands of your best citizens, who are able to do so, will fly from a land of negro equality as from a pestilence; no immigration will flow into our borders; no capital will invest in a government where negro non-taxpayers can lay taxes on it at their pleasure; no railroads will be built, for nobody will buy our bonds; justice will become corrupt where the judge gets down in the dirt and begs for his office; and life, and property, and all the sacred interests of society will become insecure.

* * * * *

Such is negro suffrage and its legitimate consequences.

White men of North Carolina, choose ye this day whom ye will serve.

ANTI-CONSTITUTION.

HAAS & CO.,

Manufacturers of Men and Boy's Clothing, Front Street, near Market, (Hedrick & Ryan's old Stand,) Wilmington, N. C.

Manufactory 830 Market St., Philadelphia.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, &c. Clothing made to order. to July 27.

J. VAN SICKLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars, No. 12 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. to jan'y 2.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a chairman and thirty members—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The committee shall have power to maintain its organization by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registrations, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organization, appoints a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

PLATFORM.

The Conservative people of North Carolina, having by their delegates assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty, and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States, and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people, of the Reconstruction Acts, and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudicies against that race, that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder in the last resort of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact as established by law in the earlier and better days of the republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats, and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union, on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates for the State at large, to represent the conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, hereafter to be appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered, and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said office.

CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, Raleigh, Chairman.
R. C. Badger, Esq., " Secretary.

1st District—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Wm. A. Moore, Mills H. Eure.

2nd District—H. R. Bryan, Geo. V. Strong, T. S. Kenan.

3rd District—Hon. Geo. Howard, J. J. Davis, M. W. Ransom.

4th District—J. M. Leach, L. Brown, J. T. Morehead, Jr.

5th District—E. D. Hall, A. McLean, Hon. T. S. Ashe.

6th District—R. M. Armfield, W. M. Robbins J. H. Wilson.

7th District—Plato Durham, A. C. Avery, M. L. McCorkle.

8th District—R. M. Stokes, Cassius Gudger, W. L. Love.

At Raleigh: Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. D. G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox, Seaton Gales, J. P. H. Russ, Moses A. Bledsoe and R. C. Badger.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Alamance County—Dr John A Moore, James A Graham, James E Boyd, George Patterson, Sr, T M Holt.

Anson—Thomas S Ashe, Arch'd Niven, C R Liles, W G Smith, W P Kendall.

Beaufort—Thomas Sparrow, James B Stickney, Churchill Gorham, F B Satterthwaite, Edward S Marsh.

Burke—Thos G Walton, S C W Tate, Dr David Berry, Andrew Shuford, Jno F Merrill.

Brunswick—Capt D C Allen, Samuel R Chinnis, Col S D Thurston, Thos Drew, A a Ross.

Cabarrus—William S Harris, John M Long, Dr L S Bingham, Dr F M Henderson, Frank Rogers, Samuel Pharr, P. B. Means.

Caldwell—Maj W H Malone, Gen S F Patterson, Edward W Jones, Rev Isaac Oxford, R H Moody.

Camden—Col D D Ferebee, Dr Muller, C G Luke, W B Ferebee and Willis Sanderlin.

Chatham—M Q Waddell, John Manning, Jr, H A London, Jr, B J Howze, James F Rives.

Carteret—Dr L W Martin, L S Oglesby, John M Perry, Samuel Letters, Ben H Bell.

Catawba—Dr Ellis, Dr Turner Abernathy, Jonas Cline, G James, Capt Helton.

Caswell—Bedford Brown, John Kerr, Thomas Donoho, S P Hill, G W Thompson.

Cleaveland—Col Lee M McAfee, J. W. Gidney, H D Lee, H Cabaniss and A R Homesley.

Columbus—John W Ellis, W J Stanley, Fortney George, V V Richardson, J M McGougan.

Craven—Henry R Bryan, Alexander C Latham, Wm C Snead, John Hughes, Dr P E Hines, H T Guion, Alex Justice.

Currituck—Dr W H Lassell, Burwell M Baxter, James M Woolhouse, William Shaw, T C Humphreys.

Davidson—C. F Lowe, Henry Walser, Jr, F C Robbins, J H Welborn, M H Pinnix.

Duplin—Prof N B Webster, Col Wm A Allen, Capt A J Brown, Wm R Ward, J D Stanford, J. E. Hussey.

Gaston—W T Shipp, Edmund Wilkes, Robert Holland, Col Wm Stowe, Eph Black.

Granville—Col J S Amis, R A Jenkins, N E Cannady, W H P Jenkins, T L Hargrove.

Guilford—Peter Adams, Sr, David F Caldwell, Rev Calvin H Wiley, Nereus Mendenhall, Samuel Rankin, Jr.

Halifax—Edward Conigland, Mason L Wiggins, Dr Henry Mason, R H Smith, William H. Day.

Hertford—J J Yeates, Dr G C Moore, Jas G Slaughter, Dr R H Smoot, Dr R H Shields.

Iredell—Thomas A Nicholson, J H Hill, R A McLaughlin, R R Dempster, Colonel John Malt.

Jones—R R Jones, C B Koonce, E S Franks, H C Foscue, F Foy, E M Foscue.

Johnston—J H Abell, L R Waddell, C B Sanders, W H Avera, Seth Woodall.

Lenoir—Dr H W Blount, J C Wooten, A Munroe, G F Whitfield, Wm J Pope.

Lincoln—W J Hoke, D Schenck, W A Graham, W F Hynes, J A Caldwell.

McDowell—Gen Alney Burgin, A M Erwin W W Fleming, Dr John Yancey, Dr McCoy.

Moore—Gen D Dowd, Dr Jno Shaw, Capt Jas D McIver, Capt George Wilcox, Dr H Turner.

Northampton—Gen T J Person, R B Peebles, Dr J C Jacobs, N Thomas Mason, W W Peebles, Dr W S Copeland.

Orange—James Watson, John F Lyon, W W Guess, John W Graham, R F Webb.

Onslow—John W Shackleford, E W Farrell, Henry H Sanderlin, M L F Rhese, W P Ware.

Pitt—E C Yellowley, Dr C J O Hagan, G W Johnson, Henry Shepherd, W R Williams, Jesse Stancill, Abram Cox, L G Little.

Richmond—B F Little, W D Townsend, James T Rosser, James P Leak, John Johnson.

Robeson—John Leach, N A McLean, Giles Leitch, John H McEachern, Thomas Morrisey.

Rowan—F E Shober, W H Bailey, Kerr Craige, W A Hanck, Isaac M Shaver, T W Keen, Rich'd Cowan.

Rutherford—L P Erwin, Joseph Carson, G W Whitesides, Thos S Duffy and W H Miller.

Simpson—Col A A McKoy, Wm S Devane, R C Holmes, Dr A C Bizzell, Dr J S Murphy.

Surry—H M Waugh, H C Hampton, —— Gilmer, Dr Jos Hollingsworth, N H Gwyn.

Wayne—S Newton, Geo V Strong, Wm G Morisey, E A Wright, George Jarvis.

Wilkes—Dr C L Cooke, Dr James Calloway, E A Welbourne, Dr Tyre York, Phineas Horton.

Wake—Charles M Busbee, J Q DeCarteret, Jesse A Norris, Geo Whiting, Jacob Fleming, R W York, Jesse Winburn, G H Alford.

Warren—Col W J Green, Col W A Jenkins, E J Plummer, P R Davis, B M Collins.

Yadkin—Wm A Robbins, J Williams, Sr., Jos Dobson, Aquila Speer, E C Roughton.

CONSERVATIVE CANVASSERS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham,	Col. Jas. T. Morehead,
" James M. Leach,	C. B. Sanders, Esq.,
Gen. M. W. Ransom,	W. F. McKesson, Esq.,
Hon. J. R. McLean,	J. J. Yates, Esq.,
" Jesse G. Shepherd,	Col. S. B. Spruill,
Maj. Marcus Erwin,	Hon. Thomas S. Ashe,
Hon. F. B Satterthwaite,	Col. Walter L. Steele,
" Asa Biggs,	Hon. B. S. Gaither,
" J. W. Osborne,	" Josiah Turner,
" R. Y. McAden,	" D. G. Fowle,
" George Davis,	John H. Haughton, Esq.,
" Jesse R Stubbs,	Col. Wm. A. Jenkins,
" S. J. Person,	Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq.,
" W. N. H. Smith,	R. F. Armfield, Esq.,
" W. T. Dortch,	Edward Conigland, Esq.
Col. Robert Strange,	A. A. McKoy, Esq.,
Hon. Nathaniel Boyden,	P. H. Winston, Esq.,
" John Kerr,	W. McL. McKay, Esq.,
" George Howard,	Col. S. H. Walkup,
Col. R. H. Cowan,	Col. Wm. Johnston,
" W. P. Bynum,	Hon. C. C. Clark,
Giles Leitch, Esq.,	David F. Caldwell, Esq.,
Col. S. McD. Tate,	Col. Thos. C. Fuller,
Arch McLean, Esq.,	Dr. James T. Leach,
Col. D. D. Ferebee,	M. Q. Waddell, Esq.,
Ralph Gorrell, Esq.,	T. Brown Venable, Esq.,
	Col. W. F. Martin.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

1*st. District.*—Messrs. W. N. H. Smith, of Hertfort, M. L. Eure, of Gates, and W. A. Moore, of

The North Carolinian.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868.

There are men who desert the altars of a Lost Cause round which they once stood with the blood in their hearts panting for liberation, and who kneel to offer homage at the altars of successful wrong. There are men who trample under foot the very standards that once floated proudly over them. There are men base enough to lift their hands against the very rights for which they once wielded swords. We are not such. For us principle is principle, right is right—yesterday—to-day—to-morrow—forever. Submission to might, is not surrender of right. We yield to one, but shall never yield up the other.—FATHER RYAN.

THE WEEKLY NORTH CAROLINIAN.

AFTER a silence of over two months, caused by an unavoidable delay, The Weekly North Carolinian again greets its old friends.

The Weekly will take the place of the Semi-Weekly North Carolinian, and subscribers to the latter paper will receive this for the full time paid for. The delay in bringing out the Weekly is, and has been, a source of as much regret to us, as of annoyance to our patrons. We therefore, under the circumstances, confidently ask our friends to bear with us and excuse the delay which it was out of our power to remedy.

The Weekly North Carolinian will speak for itself. It is among the largest papers in the State; is handsomely gotten up, its typographical execution being unsurpassed by that of any journal in the country.

We shall devote much time and attention to the preparation and revision of the matter for the Weekly North Carolinian, and no pains will be spared to make it a welcome visitor in the families and at the firesides of the good people of North Carolina. In its conduct every thing of a nature to offend decency or good morals, will be rigidly excluded, and parents may rely on finding in this paper for their children a faithful friend and preceptor.

The price of the paper is three dollars a year. We believe its merits will entitle it to a support at the hands of the people, and hence we ask it. Every friend of the enterprise who approves the course of the paper is earnestly requested to exert himself in its behalf.

[From the Daily Carolinian, April 6.]

AT the earnest solicitation of many whose wishes in this instance cannot be disregarded, the publication of The North Carolinian is to-day resumed.

The health of Major John W. Dunham, one of the late Editors, has been so impaired from the effects of an incurable wound received at Seven Pines, as to render it absolutely necessary, in the opinion of his physician, for him to rest for a time at least, from the labors incident to the life of an Editor.

Consequently the sole and exclusive editorial conduct of the paper devolves upon myself.

This is no light task that I now essay to perform, but I enter upon it with no mean spirit of determination to do my duty in the field of independent and fearless journalism, regardless of consequences, personally or otherwise. That I may perform the various duties incident to my position as the conductor of a free press acceptably to the people of North Carolina, and with credit both to myself and the profession, I must have the support of the good people of the State, and not only their pecuniary assistance, but their countenance, counsel and influence.

The paper is re-established on a solid financial basis, and to keep it so, the friends of the enterprise must exert themselves. Not only subscribe liberally, but induce others to do so. I shall devote myself faithfully to the work before me—shall endeavor to do my whole duty, and the people of North Carolina are expected to do theirs.

The political course of the paper will be as thoroughly Democratic as I can make it, and it will deviate as little from the path of right, truth and justice, as is possible in this day of political confusion and corruption. Through the columns of The North Carolinian, the Editor will reflect his own views, and on all occasions disregard policy, when to do otherwise involves a sacrifice of principle.

Letters for publication, as well as those of private correspondence are solicited from Democrats in all parts of the State, and suggestions from any one will be thankfully received, and respectfully considered, whether adopted or not. As much of counsel and countenance as is involved in this request, I confidently presume to ask at the hands of the Democrats of North Carolina.

Believing that I am sufficiently well known as a public journalist to render any new promises altogether unnecessary, if not out of place, I re-enter the arena of journalism, with the hope that it will be long before I again have occasion to part company with my fellow-craftsmen.

WM. A. HEARNE.

THE good name and fair fame of North Carolina, as associated with her indebtedness, was not the consideration that influenced the late Convention in its action relative to the State debt.

There was a higher consideration in the estimation of radicalism—a loftier principle involved than either the honosty of an individual, or the faith and integrity of the State. Independent of the pecuniary influence brought to bear from Wall street, the party interest at stake demanded the imposition of a tax on the property of the white people of North Carolina, sufficient to force it into market under the sheriff's hammer; thus bringing about the long promised and coveted confiscation of Southern lands.

White men in the negro ranks have promised their deluded followers time and again, that they would tax the property of the white man heavy enough to force its sale for taxes, in order that they, the negroes, might obtain land. This promise has been made to hush their demand for confiscation, which was doing the party incalculable injury. These promises have had the desired effect. There is no longer a demand for open confiscation on the part of the negroes. They now admit that to get land they must work for it, keeping in view, however, the prospect of buying low at forced tax gatherers' sales.

Let the white men of North Carolina keep the fact steadily in view, that the action of the late Convention in regard to the public debt was an act of confiscation, for the benefit of carpet-baggers and negroes, and that it will as surely go into effect, and that too at once, as they ratify that odious, damnable and outrageous Constitution perpetrated by a set of creatures in the shape of men whose lives, public and private, have been conspicuous only for robbery, rascality, villainy and outrage upon every principle of truth, honor and decency.

Keep it before your negro tenants that in voting for a constitution with that clause in it they vote to tax the every day labor of their own hands; for to meet this heavy taxation the landlord must double the rate of his rents, and lease only to thrifty, industrious and honest laborers.

Keep it before your employees that by voting for that Constitution they vote to reduce their wages; for as taxes go up labor must come down.

In a word land holders, farmers of North Carolina, let your employees, white as well as black, understand plainly and unequivocally that as sure as they vote for that Constitution which robs you of your property, your rights and your liberty, just so sure do they quit your grounds and your employ.

Be firm, regardless of threats or intimidations, whether they come from the late august body at the Capitol, the Grandee at Charleston or from the negroes themselves. Assert your rights. There is nothing for the white people of North Carolina to fear but their own cowardice.

ONE of the editors of the Standard of this city, while strolling through the Confederate soldiers' cemetery near this place, fell upon some lines written by an unreconstructed hand on the head board marking the grave of the gallant Texan, whom Kilpatrick and his bumming and outlaw followers murdered on reaching Raleigh, in April, 1865.

Straightway this gallant knight of the quill rushes to his office, seizes his potent weapon of warfare and thus uncovers the dead and sounds the tocsin of war:

On the tombstone of the highway robber, who shot at Gen. Kilpatrick when he entered Raleigh—(one Lieut. Walsh, so-called, who was hung and is now buried in the Confederate cemetery)—will be found an inscription in lead pencil, referring to the hanging of the scoundrel, as follows:

"The hour will come when this murder shall be avenged.

For time at last sets all things even—
And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong.

(Signed.) A REBEL STILL."

Webster says "a HYENA is a quadruped of the genus canis, an inhabitant of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, and Persia, having small naked ears, four toes on each foot, a straight-jointed caudal appendage, is a solitary animal, cowardly and cruel, preys on flesh, *prowls over deserted battle-fields and opens graves to obtain its food.*"

Our experience has led us to the conclusion that *Hyenas* inhabit other places besides the countries above named; in fact, that one lurks in the neighborhood of this city. The difference between it and the Asiatic species is small indeed. Ours is the genus *man*, having small naked ears, *five* toes on each foot, no tail, cohabits with negro wenches, and concerts with negroes and low-bred, unprincipled white men—is vindictive, cowardly and cruel, preys upon the Treasury of the State, and prowls in cemeteries and opens the graves of our patriotic dead to obtain food to glut its insatiate malice and hate of all that is patriotic and honorable.

REMEMBER that the Boards of Registration are required to open their books to-day, for the purpose of revising the lists and to afford those not hitherto registered an opportunity of doing so.

The time allowed for registration is short, and it is the duty of every non-registered man in North Carolina, who can do so, to place himself in a position to exercise the right as well as the duty of suffrage. For in this crisis to vote is not simply a right or privilege which belongs, or should belong, to every white man in North Carolina, but it is a duty, the faithful discharge of which, no true man can at this hour neglect.

The various county committees should see to it that every enfranchised white man registers his name as a voter in time for the approaching election. The sooner the better, for in times of peril like these delays are peculiarly dangerous.

In virtue's eye the good are always great, the great not always good.

PERCHANCE there may be rain on the twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third days of the present month, and if so we may look for high water in Eastern Carolina, which Major General Canby thinks may prevent negro voters in the West from reaching the polls.

Anticipating this state of the weather, an order has been promulgated from military headquarters at Charleston to intimidate the white men of the State and dampen their ardor in the present campaign.

We give the order to-day. It is published in hand bill form, prefaced by an ordinance of that respectable body recently in session at our State Capitol, composed of the "people of North Carolina in Convention assembled," and is being circulated extensively throughout the State. It is a very characteristic document, and accords wonderfully with the spirit of our much talked of free institutions. But it is despotic and exclusive in its tendency. Despotic because it breathes the spirit of despotism, and is the work of one who, but for his contemptible littleness, would be as absolute as ever wielded sceptre. Exclusive because intended to operate against the white man in favor of the negro.

No account has been, or will be taken of the threats and intimidations coming from the negroes against those of their color who would vote the white ticket, but on the contrary such conduct is approved and encouraged by those having charge of the work of Reconstruction.—But then "the King can do no wrong."

Now, this order is not worth the paper it is printed on, if the people will but disregard it as they should, for it can have no practical effect beyond frightening the "weak-kneed." Major General Canby knows full well that all the power with which he is invested, is insufficient to reach the employees of the black voters of North Carolina, do with them what they may. So he issues this military bull, for what it is worth, hoping that it will lessen the vote against his peculiar set, some few thousands at least. This is the very best he can do for his party in this case, since he has not the troops at his command to martial the entire State.—The party of morals and ideas should thank him, and recommend his promotion for gallant and meritorious service in the work of negroizing North Carolina.

But two weeks intervene before the election. Two weeks of arduous and earnest labor in behalf of our good old State and Constitution. We must not be idle. Every good man is expected to put forth his energies in the cause now on trial. The odds are against us. The enemy controls the situation. That enemy is an unscrupulous one. Negroes and mean whites have charge of the ballot box. The election order of Major General Canby says in so many words, defeat the "rebels" by fair means or foul, but defeat them. The polls will be open for the negroes to vote "early and often," and we must allow the home "managers of Reconstruction" a margin of ten thousand for false polling. Then the votes are to be counted at the headquarters of the commanding Major General. A somewhat protracted, if not altogether willing acquaintance with that officer justifies the assertion that two or three thousand votes will not be allowed to stand in his way. The school in which he was educated, and his creed teaches that might makes right; that to regard so slight an obstacle as the voice of two or three thousand freemen, when raised against the schemes of himself and his party, were indeed a crime. That cardinal principle of the Republican party, "the end justifies the means," will be carried out to the letter in the coming contest.

Therefore we must carry the election by at least twenty thousand votes or we are defeated. To do this we should spare no effort—neglect no opportunity or means whereby to influence votes, save that of violence. Let our employees understand that when they vote against us, they vote themselves out of our service, and if tenants they must leave our lands. If the white people of North Carolina will pursue an independent and fearless course of this kind, regardless of all threats and intimidations, and from whatever source, we are safe; otherwise we are lost.

THE United States Army is a convenient, useful, and handy machine.

It is adapted to almost anything, now-a-days, and performs dirty work with a readiness truly astonishing. We had been taught to regard it as an organization for the defence of the country against invaders from abroad, and the preservation of peace at home. Therefore we have respected its cloth, in time of war as well as in peace. We have been accustomed to regard its officers as strangers to the partizan influences that actuate us common mortals. For which we have sometimes felt disposed to envy the wearer of the blue.

But we confess our mistake. We find that the purposes of the Army are political. That one of its great duties is to assist in relieving arch traitors of their political disabilities. Reconstructing rebels as it were. Making Governors for States, and performing a thousand other little acts of kindness, characteristic of a generous foe. We congratulate the country upon the efficiency and adaptability of its army, and feel sure that the service of no other can boast of so much practical usefulness.

Let us hear no more of ungrateful republics, since a citizen, and that citizen a traitor, returns to the fold of loyalty backed by the Army of the country, against which he fought (on paper) for four years.

In this connection we invite the attention of the reader to the following petition to Congress, which was *not* printed for circulation among the people, but on the contrary, was intended for a few select members of Congress only.

Among the signers we find fifteen officers of the army including the jailer of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the gallant Miles. Another laurel is added to the wreath of this disciple of Mars, and we trust he is happy:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

We, the undersigned, late honorably discharged officers and soldiers of the United States Army, who served during the late rebellion for the preservation of our common country, now residing in the State of North Carolina, of which we have become citizens, do most earnestly and respectfully ask the relief of Hon. W. W. Holden, from the political disabilities imposed by law, certain parties having circulated a rumor that said disabilities would not be removed. We believe that the interest of those laboring for reconstruction in this State, would be promoted by granting this petition.

Joseph C. Abbott, M. S. Littlefield, Byron Latlin, A. W. Tourgee, J. Q. A. Bryan, D. J. Rich, T. A. Byrnes, I. A. Peck, H. L. Grant, E. Legg, Jos. T. Backalan, Wm. A. Mann, Geo. O. Spooner, James Freeman, O. S. Hayes, James Doyle, David Conn, James Hanner, Theodore Joseph, late N. C. Officer 5th U. S. Cav.

I earnestly endorse the above recmomendation.

Nelson Miles, Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Asst. Com., Jacob F. Churr, Jno. W. Geddes, J. H. Archdeacon, C. H. Drumm, H. C. Vogele, John N. Niles, John W. Gant, Thos. P. Johnston, Lt. Col. Chief Q. M. and D. O., W. S. Worth, Capt. 8th Inf. Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

It affords me exceeding gratification to subscribe to the wish of the above signed honorable citizens of North Carolina.

Alex. E. Drake, Bvt. Col. U. S. A. Retired., A. Louis Eakin, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., W. S. Alexander, 2nd Lt. 8th Inf., H. B. Noble, Capt. 8th U. S. Inf., G. V. S. Aiken, 1st Lt. 8th Inf., Jno. T. Deweese, late Col. U. S. Army., Charles Hatfield, H. E. Hazen, Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., Joseph K. Wilson, 1st Lt. 8th Inf., William Pritchard, Bu. R. F. and A. L., John A. Scarlett, Chas. W. Scarlett, Albert Kilmer, Jno. C. Stubbs, R. U. Eastlake, Fred Brantley, C. M. Baily, J. J. Van Horn, Capt. 8th Inf. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Vet Vols., John O'Connell, Lt. 8th U. S. Inf., late Capt. U. S. A. Franklin S. Pierce, late 1st Sergt. Co. E., 34 U. S. Art., Thomas Hampson, Dan'l T. Wells, 1st Lt. 8th Inf Bvt. Maj., T. F. Lee, late Capt. 9th Mass. Vols., Robt. S. Fletcher, Lt. 8th U. S. Inf.

LETTER FROM THE HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

HILLSBORO', April 1st, 1868.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 20th ult., inviting me to visit Rutherford and address the people on the issues pending in the approaching election, arrived here during my absence from home; and since my return, with an anxious desire to accept, I have delayed an answer until this time, hoping that it might be in my power to do so, and to appoint a day.

But I regret to inform you that appointments have been already made for me, which, with a few engagements of business, will consume the time till the days of election.

I beg the people of Rutherford and the adjacent counties to believe that there is no part of the population of the State, with whom I should take greater interest in conferring on the present state of the country, than themselves; and if time permitted, I should not feel at liberty to decline a compliance with their wishes.

The Convention, called under the authority of Congress, and which has sent out a proposed Constitution for the consideration of the people, has been very sparing in its allowance of time. With an injunction in the Act, that no less than thirty days should be given, the Convention, by its action, would appear to have understood this as an intimation, that no more than thirty days should be permitted for the deliberations of the people, on an instrument, which this body was more than sixty days in framing, and which if carried into effect, will make a revolution in almost every essential feature of the State government. The Convention of 1835, called by the people of the State under an act of their legislature, and which proposed a few amendments of the old Constitution, allowed four months (from July to November) for the examination of those amendments by the people, before they were required to vote on their ratification or rejection. Such was the example of Macon, Gaston and their great compeers; such was their care and anxiety that the constitution, the fundamental law, in all its parts, should have the approval of the sober sense of the people, and, if not approved, that their work should be rejected. And had the recent convention sprung from the people, as did that; had a majority of its memembers been in sympathy with and dependent on the communities they professed to represent; had they expected to be governed by the regulations and to bear the burthens they were making provision to impose on others, a like extension of time, and regard for the deliberate sense of the people, might have been expected from them. But, instead of being the servants of the people in the ordinary sense of popular representatives of the whites, who have always exercised the powers of government heretofore, they were far more the servants of that majority in Congress which called the convention into being, upon a basis of constituency never authorized by the governing authority of the State, and more solicitous of approbation in that quarter, than among the free white people at home. But as if to complicate affairs and confuse the popular mind, each elector in addition to voting for or against the cosstitution, is required at the same time, to vote for some forty or more officers under the State government and for members of the Legislature and Representatives in Congress. A negative vote in this condition of the matter is prompted, not only as a rebuke for the denial of time necessary for a proper understanding of the changes proposed, as well as to cut off the many new, unnecessary and expensive offices it is sought to establish.

On looking into the Constitution offered for adoption, the objections are so numerous and decisive, that it is impossible to particularize them all in the brief space of a letter. I am gratified to see that this task is being well performed in the discussions of the public press and orally. I beg leave to bring to your attention one of these objections, which, so far as I know, has not been publicly commented on.

Article VI, section 2, reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to register without first taking an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith."

Here is a provision which deprives every citizen of the State of his birthright as an elector, until he shall re-establish his title to it by an oath, and that an oath which no conscientious man can take. No person shall be allowed to vote without registration, nor be registered, without first taking an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith.

When was an oath of any kind ever be fore required as a qualification for voting? Men who were appointed to office and were required to take part in administering the Government in any of its departments were very properly required to take an oath of office, as well as the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State; but no oath was ever required of an elector as a condition of his right to vote. As the natives of the State arrived at years of majority, they acquired the right to vote on paying a trifling tax, as they became competent to make a contract, by mere age and residence; and thousands upon thousands of them have lived and died without ever taking any oath, unless called to testify in a Court of Justice. It was in this sense, that our people rejoiced in the idea, so opportunely expressed by St. Paul on a memorable occasion, that they were "free-born." This Constitution proposes that hereafter they shall only acquire this privilege by being sworn. If the oath were merely to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States, while it would be an innovation, and a useless multiplication of oaths, to the detriment of religion and morality, there would be no objection to it, in point of conscience. But is it not the most ridiculous of all absurdities, to require a man to be sworn to support all the laws of the United States and of the State? Laws are public or private, criminal or civil, and, in this country, constitutional or unconstitutional. The statutes of the United States, independently of the law of nations, admiralty, common law and equity, as adopted by the Constitution or by acts of Congress, fill more than a dozen heavy volumns; and the laws of the State, embracing the common law of England in law and equity, are far more voluminous. Either is the study of a learned profession for a life time. Yet every man, as a condition of being restored to his birthright in the elective franchise, is to take a wholesale oath to support all the laws of both these Governments. Who will swear that he will never break the peace, no matter on what provocation, that he will always keep his fence five feet high in crop season, that he will never break a contract or trespass on the lands of his neighbor even by cutting a rading switch? Who ought to be required to swear to any such nonsense? In what respect will oaths, "being most solemn appeals to Almighty God as the Omniscient Witness of truth and the just and Omnipotent Avenger of falsehood,"—in what respect will oaths be held among a people, who will bring them into ridicule and contempt, by swearing as this Constitution requires? Will it not be true, as affirmed in one of the veto messages of the President, that we have been humiliated to degredation and then laughed at for the quietude of the submission?

I have not leisure to pursue this topic, nor to notice the numerous other objections to the document sent forth for the consideration of the people; its extravagance of expenditure, its heavy exactions in the way of taxation, its changes in our judicial system, multiplication of offices, &c., &c.

My most earnest recommendation is to reject it.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your Ob't Serv't,
W. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs. Jos. L. Carson, Z. L. Deck, T. P. Erwin, W. H. Miller, &c., &c., committee.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN CLEVELAND.

At a meeting of the Conservatives of Cleveland County, held in the Court House, in Shelby, on the 28th of March, D. Froneyberger, Esq., was called to the Chair and Dr. J. C. Gidney and Maj. H. F. Schenck requested to act as Secretaries.

Col. L. M. McAfee explained the object of the metting to be a more thorough organization of the Conservative party of Cleveland County and to make nominations for the County offices.

Committees were appointed at each precinct, to take charge of enrollment, registration and local organization in their respective Districts.

Capt. PLATO DURHAM, being called for, responded in an earnest and patriotic speech, explaining his action in the Convention and urging the people to vote against the Constitution.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting, and of the County of Cleveland, are due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to Capt. PLATO DURHAM, for his noble and patriotic course in the late Convention of the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Conservative men of Cleaveland county heartily endorse the principles and platform of the Conservative party of North Carolina and the nominations of the State Executive Committee for the State at large, hereby pledging themselves to their support.

The following nominations were made:

For the House of Representatives—Capt. PLATO DURHAM.

Superior Court Clerk—B. F. Logan, Esq.
Coroner—Col. E. McBreyer.
Sheriff—J. Z. Falls, Esq.
Treasurer—E. H. Fulenwider, Esq.
County Commissioners—J. R. Logan, J. C. Lattimore, D. Whisnant, G. M. Green, Isaac Oates.
Register—C. Carpenter.
Surveyor—R. W. Falls.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to meet the delegates of Rutherford and Polk counties, to nominate a Senator for this Senatorial District, and that this meeting recommend Col. Lee M. McAfee as a suitable person, subject to the action of the delegates of the District.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to nominate a Senator shall attend the meeting to nominate Solicitors and members of Congress, together with those already appointed on these committees by the State Conservative Convention.

The following delegates were appointed:

Maj. H F Schenck, J C Lattimore, Esq., Dr J W Tracy, Dr W P Andrews, Dr W J T Miller, Dr Thos Williams, C C Durham, Esq, J Z Falls, Esq. Capt J W Gidney, Maj H D Lee, and Maj H Cabaniss.

On motion, the chairman, D. Froneberger, Esq. was added.

D. FRONEBERGER, *Chm'n.*

J. C. GIDNEY, H. F. SCHENCK, } *Secretaries.*

The delegates of Cleveland will meet the delegates of Rutherford and Polk, at Rutherfordton, on Saturday, the 11th of April, to nominate a Senator for this District.

H. H. Helper, Esq., has withdrawn from the contest for Congress in the Sixth District, in favor of Hon. Nathaniel Boyden.

In the Old North State of yesterday, Mr. Helper invokes every Republican in that district to cast his vote for Mr. Boyden, and concludes thus:

In the meantime, I respectfully call on every lover of good government, and all those who desire permanent peace and the development of North Carolina's every interest, to assist me in defeating the meanest political demagogue in all the country, W. W. Holden.

Judge Warren.

The Southernor, in noticing the declension of Judge Warren to run on the Radical ticket, says the following, and we endorse it:

We are glad to see it stated that Judge Warren declines the radical nomination for Judge in the 7th Judicial District. We dislike to vote for any man who endeavors to ride two horses at the same time and the action of Judge Warren in this respect is most commendable, and in advocating his claims to a seat on the Bench for this District, we can do so with the full assurance that we are sustaining a white man, one devoted to the interests of the white man, and one who could not be induced, for the sure prospect of an election, to ally himself with a party proclaiming the hateful dogma of negro supremacy.

Cause of Pride.

The Radicals are boasting that they have adopted a constitution, which if ratified no honest, decent or respectable man can swear to support or accept office under. Consequently they argue that if the constitution is ratified, they will get all the offices, and do all the voting. We agree with them entirely on this question, and trust they will press it home on the stump.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

The Senate went into executive session to remove secrecy from executive documents which the impeachment managers wanted.

Resolutions from the Indiana Legislature were presented, urging a national law for eight hours for a day's work.

Impeachment resumed. Reporters examined relative to the President's St. Louis speech, and a copy admitted as evidence. Mr. Chew, chief clerk of the State Department, examined relative to the routine of commissions changed in form in conformity to tenure of office act, proved.—The letter of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, advising him of Stanton's removal in conformity with the tenure of office act, was admitted. The correspondence between President Adams and Mr. Pickering, and Adams' message to the Senate announcing Pickering's suspension in eighteen hundred, were admitted.

A motion was made for a recess. Butler requested a few minutes delay, but the Senate took a recess. On reassembling, Butler announced that they had closed the case, except cumulative evidence.

The defence asked adjournment until Thursday to prepare and arrange evidence.

Conness moved that the court adjourn to Wednesday. [Cries of "Shame" and "Give them the other day."

Mr. Johnson moved to amend by adjourning to Thursday. Carried with but two negatives.

The yeas and nays were demanded, but Conness accepted Johnson's amendment and it was adopted by ayes 37, noes 10. The Senate immediately adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

SENATE—Wilson introduced a bill relieving several citizens of Georgia from political disabilities. Proceedings mostly confined to private bills, when Naval appropriations were resumed. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Bill of the Judiciary committee of the Senate on Alabama considered without action, much difference of opinion prevailing. Adjourned.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and the question of admission to the galleries was considered.—The abolition of the ticket system meets with opposition. Conness said that rebellion was as rife as ever in Washington, and that free admission was dangerous. The question was postponed.

The court then resumed. Nothing of importance occurred.

The House merely met and proceeded to the trial.

A half million of government securities were destroyed this week.

Internal revenue to-day $65,800; this week $5,000,000; for the year, $147,000,000.

The closing of the prosecution of impeachment to-day caused astonishment. The defence was not surprised in any instance and the public are disappointed. It seems to be admitted on all hands that Butler's management of the case has not strengthened impeachment. Some claim that Butler gave undue importance to his own article, the tenth. Others insinuate that he is playing false and intentionally made the proceedings farcical.

It seems certain the defence will now hurry the case to a conclusion.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

Twelve negroes were drowned by the swamping of a small boat at Cercandale fishery.

The State Department has advices of the Spanish government having released the duties on foreign bread-stuffs under both Spanish and foreign flags.

The Supreme Court decided to-day in favor of Mrs. Gaines her legitimacy of marriage.

Lieutenant General Sherman visited General Grant to-day.

The public debt has been decreased half a million. Debt bearing compound interest increased eighteen millions. Debt bearing no interest decreased seven an a half million. Cash in the treasury decreased five and three quarter million.

Revenue to-day, $863,000.

Supreme Court in Martin Gill case granted writ of *habeas corpus* and *certorari*, returnable next term and ordered stay.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, April 4.

Gen. Henry H. Welles, of Alexandria, was this morning appointed Governor of Virginia by Gen. Schofield. He has been residing in Virginia since 1862; is from Michigan, and was a brevet Brigadier General in the U. S. army. He enters upon the duties of his office at once.

Convention communication received, Schofield approving ordinance for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to pay expenses of Convention but the approval extends only to April 6th, and the time for redemption of certificates is to be fixed hereafter by the General. The Convention will probably have to levy a tax if its session is continued.

The report on representation adopted.

Gen. Schofield to-day made new appointments to City Council. Among them are Collector Mulford; Alex. Sharpe, Postmaster Horace L. Kent, Wm. C. Allen, Geo. Smith, H. C. Clinton, all prominent citizens.

The United States grand jury has found true bills against about 30 revenue officers for frauds.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts visted the Convention to-day. He adddressed the colored people on temperance to-night.

RICHMOND, April 6.

The Convention has finished all the reports before it and will adjourn this week.

There is much interest in Republican circles regarding the appointment of a new Governor. Two committees have gone to Washington to protest against it. Gov. Pierpont is also there. It is stated that a message from Gen. Grant has been received, directing Gen. Schofield to suspend his order until further orders.

Gen. Wells, the new Governor, is not here.

Four ring-leaders in the coal pits disturbance were brought here for trial.

The Connecticut Elections.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

Eighteen small towns in different parts of the State, show Democratic gains of 258. Republican gains 243. Democratic losses 40. Republican losses 143.

LATER.

Fifteen cities and towns show Democratic gains.

STILL LATER—ENGLISH, DEMOCRAT, RE-ELECTED.

NEW YORK, April 6—P. M.

English, Democrat, re-elected Governor of Connecticut by increased majority—say two thousand.

HARTFORD, April 6, P. M.

English's majority in this city 648, gain of 176. Republicans claim the Legislature.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, April 4.

A special to the Chronicle from Atlanta, says that Judge Erwin absolutely declines being a candidate for Governor. Gen. Gordon has been recommended for Governor by a majority of the Central Democratic Executive Committee. Gen. Meade decides that Gen. Gordon is eligible.

ELECTION on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd days of April, 1868.

The White Man's State Executive Ticket.

Against the Constitution!

For Governor:
THOMAS S. ASHE,
Of Anson.

For Lieutenant Governor:
EDWARD D. HALL,
of New Hanover.

For Secretary of State:
ROBERT W. BEST,
of Greene.

For Public Treasurer:
KEMP P. BATTLE,
of Wake.

For Auditor of Accounts:
S. W. BURGIN,
of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Works:
GEN. SAM'L. F. PATTERSON,
of Caldwell.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
REV. B CRAVEN,
of Randolph.

For Attorney General:
SION H. ROGERS,
of Wake.

WHITE MAN'S STATE JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court:
RICHMOND M. PEARSON.

For Associate Justices:
WILL. H. BATTLE, of Orange,
EDWIN G. READE, of Person,
MATT. E. MANLY, of Craven,
A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District:
DAVID A. BARNES,
of Hertford.

Second District:
E. J. WARREN,
of Beaufort.

Third District:
GEORGE V. STRONG,
of Wayne.

Fourth District:
WILLIAM S. DEVANE,
of New Hanover.

Fifth District:
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland.

Sixth District:
ROBT. B. GILLIAM,
of Granville.

Seventh District:
THOMAS RUFFIN, JR.,
of Alamance.

Eighth District:
FRANCIS E. SHOBER,
of Rowan.

Ninth District;
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
of Lincoln.

Tenth District:
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
of Iredell.

Eleventh District:
JOHN L. BAILEY,
of Buncombe.

Twelfth District:
ALLEN T. DAVIDSON,
of Macon.

For Solicitor of Sixth Judicial District:
WM. R. COX,
of Wake.

WHITE MAN'S CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Fourth District:
SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS,
of Granville.

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

For the State Senate:
MOSES A. BLEDSOE, of Wake.
BENJAMIN T. GREENE, of Franklin.

For the House of Representatives:
R. C. BADGER.
REUBEN FLEMING.
JESSE A. NORRISS.
JOSEPH J. OVERBY.

For Sheriff:
DAVID LEWIS.

For Superior Court Clerk:
QUENTIN BUSBEE.

For Register of Deeds:
GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

For Coroner:
H. T. CLAWSON.

For Treasurer:
N. S. HARP.

For Surveyor:
FENDALL BEVERS.

For Commissioners:
HARRY O. PARKER,
WASHINGTON I. BUSBEE,
ROBERT S. PERRY,
BENJAMIN Y. ROGERS,
CHALES B. ROOT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

A. J. Stephenson vs. T. P. Burgwyn—Attachment pending in the Superior Court of Law for Northampton County, Fall term, 1867.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the weekly North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six weeks notifying the defendant, the said T. P. Burgwyn, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1868, then and there to replevy, plead, or answer, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Court, at office the fifth Monday after the fourth in September, 1867.

WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.

Mar 17, 1868. 6w.

J. D. REED, (AGENT.)

Practical Hatter, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., No, 18 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
to Ap. 1 10.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868.

THE ELECTION ORDER.

We publish elsewhere the election order of the Grandee of the two Carolinas.

For the information and guidance of our readers the order will be kept standing until the election.

We had designed commenting on the order at some length, but on attempting the job we find ourself unequal to the emergency. Can't do the subject justice.

THE LETTER OF GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

It is unnecessary for us to allude to the able letter of this distinguished gentleman, published elsewhere, further than call the atttention of the reader thereto.

William A. Graham is one of the very few statesmen left to the country. Wise, pure and patriotic, his words have a weight with the people who have so often honored him with the highest offices within their gift, and it is always refreshing to follow him through a course of logic and reasoning. The letter is a production worthy the heart and mind of North Carolina's eminent statesman.

COMING DOWN ON THEM.

As seen by the announcement elsewhere, B. S. Hedrick, Esq., is a Republican candidate in this District in opposition to Mr. Deweese.

Mr. Hedrick is expected in this city by his friends to-day. "They are anxious to see him and are waiting for him." He proposes to enter the field at once, and will doubtless remind Mr. Holden of having run him out of the State in 1859 for his Abolition notions. Mr. Hedrick, it will be remembered, was a Professor at Chapel Hill, but his Republican ideas did not suit the Democratic fancy of Mr. Holden at that day, and Mr. Hedrick received a notice to quit. We are in sympathy with neither party, but respect the latter gentleman so far as his Republicanism is an honest principle.

PLATO DURHAM.

This modest and unassuming gentleman is, in many respects, the greatest man the State has yet produced. His future is one of the brightest that has loomed up before any young man of the country.

We feel drawn a little nearer to the good people of Cleaveland since witnessing the appreciation and pride they manifest in their boy representative, and we heartily rejoice that they have again sent him to the front.

PLATO DURHAM will do his duty, and in possessing such a standard bearer, Cleaveland county is peculiarly fortunate. We believe that we have here uttered the sentiments of every white man in North Carolina.

The proceedings of the meeting in Cleaveland will be found in another column.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MASS MEETING AT RALEIGH.

We see by one of the city papers that the mass meeting of white men, proposed here for the 7th, has been postponed to another day indefinite, due notice of which however, will be given, and at which some of the first speakers in the State are expected to be present.

This change was made in consequence of the time conflicting with similar meetings to be held elsewhere.

THAT LOW FLING.

The miscegenating stupratorial organ of this city, we allude of course to the Standard, in noticing some ten days since our intended resumption, takes occasion to characterize this paper as the organ of the *nymphs du pave*.

We deem it unnecessary to say more than a word in reference to such indecency and low black-guardism.

The insignificant half-breed who penned the paragraph in question, intended it for a reflection upon the characters of the large number of ladies of the State who have applauded and endorsed the course of The North Carolinian, as well as a low fling at the paper. But this journal and its lady friends will survive the contemptible malice of such puny rascals, and we can afford to pass this miserable attempt to place us as a journal in company where he properly and actually belongs, without further notice.

PROGRESSING FINELY.

The reader remembers, no doubt, the libel suit begun by the collector of the port of Newbern, and delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Lenoir, Hon. R. W. King, on which the editors of this paper were arrested and imprisoned in this City on the 21st ultimo.

We are happy to be able to state to the numerous friends of Mr. King, that the suit is progressing finely. The prospects for his recovering the ten thousand in clean cash are very flattering indeed, so much so that Mr. King, in the fullness of his philanthropic nature, has prospected and projected an asylum in the town of Kinston, where the numerous orphan (negro) children (of his own) may find a safe and easy retreat from the bitter and pelting storms of the cold, cold world.

We commend the enterprise as more worthy the head and heart of Mr. King than "card writing," and in which we have no doubt he will acquit himself more creditably than he has done in his past twenty years' defence of injured innocence.

The Radicals feeling, as they say, secure in the ratification of the Constitution and the election of Holden, are becoming alarmed about the Legislature,

PERSONAL.

We were honored on the 6th by a visit from Mr. Salem Dutcher of the New York World, who is passing through the South, gathering facts and figures for that sterling Democratic Journal of the great commercial centre.

Mr. Dutcher has been in the South for some months, and has visited most of the Conventions that have been in session.

HON. D. L. SWAIN.

It is charged upon this venerable gentleman, who has so long presided over the destinies of the University, that he drew up the ordinance on Education incorporated in the proposed constitution, adopted by the recent Convention.

It can hardly be true that Ex-Governor Swain, the long and tried friend of education in North Carolina, is deliberately a party to the degradation and destruction of an Institution of learning, in which he has professed so much interest and manifested such pride.

Let him speak out on this matter. Silence will be construed into an admission of the charge.

WHAT THEY MEAN.

The negroes of the South, and those miserable, low, sneaking white curs who combine with them against the honorable and respectable people of the country, who concert and associate, affiliate and miscengeate with the lowest of the black race against the laws of truth and common decency, mean to degrade the virtuous and honorable of our land to a level with themselves, and their weak denial of a desire for social equality, is but a series and of a class of the lies put forth by the leaders to deceive the people.

The Radical constitution just adopted by the convention of Louisiana, provides for the education of all children in public schools without distinction of race or color, and adds that "*no separate schools shall be established for any separate race.*"

Now what does this mean but social equality in Louisiana? And if social equality obtains in Louisiana and other Southern States, will it not also follow in North Carolina and Virginia?

According to the set of radical principles adopted by the convention of this State, and called a constitution, a man to is *compelled* send his child to a public school or educate him at a private institution of learning, which two-thirds of our people will not be able to do for the next generation at least, and beside, no private school will be allowed to go on under Radical nigger legislation, that excludes negro students from its halls. All places of public resort must be thrown open to all promiscuously, without regard to "race, color or previous condition." Impudent negroes will intrude themselves in private families, and the Rodman-Tourgee-Barringer code will prohibit all chastisement for negro insolence, and our mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters, will be subject to insult from every negro and meaner white who may come along.

And we are expected to tolerate this. We are commanded to accept it by ratifying the constitution. Threats to intimidate and drive us to it come from negro officers of the convention. If we refuse to accept such equality, say the negroes, they will force it, and this seditious and incendiary sentiment every mean white man in the community endorses and applauds.

The respectable white men of North Carolina are not easily intimidated, and threats like these, uttered to gain the applause of a drunken mob of miserable white sneaks and ignorant but more respectable negroes, will have little effect, except to increase the maudlin shouts and elicit cheers of approval amid the noise of their drunken revelry.

"OFFICIAL NOTICE" INTIMIDATING THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SO-CALLED "AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS."

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall prevent or endeavor to prevent, any qualified elector of this State, from the free exercise of the elective franchise, by violence or bribery or by threats of violence or injury to his person or property; or by depriving an elector of employment, or threatening to deprive him of employment, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment, for not less than one month, nor more than six months, or by fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offence, and one-half of the fine shall go to the prosecutor.

SEC. 2. The hiring of any laborer upon the condition that the same shall vote, or not vote for any special candidate or any particular party, or in any specific manner, shall be deemed bribery within the meaning of this act, upon the part of the person demanding the said condition.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be published and circulated with the Constitution for the information of voters, and shall be in force from and after the date of its passage.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.

* * * * * * *

Tenth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited; and such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons in violation of General Order No. 10, of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered, will be regarded and treated as an additional offence.

Eleventh. All bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from six o'clock of the evening of the 20th of April, until six o'cloch of the morning of the 24th of April, 1868, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of Counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and holp for trial all persons who may transgress it.

* * * * * * *

By command of
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby:
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

CITY AND STATE.

JOHN C. SYME, EDITOR.

Superior Court.

This tribunal has been in session in this city since Monday of last week, His Honor, Judge Buxton, presiding. On Friday the case of Alexander Willis, Henderson Taylor and Anthony Jackson, negroes, and private soldiers of the United States army, charged with the murder of Anderson Selby, negro, of this place in December last, came up.

Messrs. D. G. Fowle and E. G. Haywood appeared for the prisoners; Hon. Sion H. Rogers, Attorney General, prosecuting.

Monday morning Mr. Fowle opened the argument for the defence in a speech of five hours. His address was most able and eloquent, abounding in legal acumen and earnest appeals in behalf of his clients.

Col. Rogers followed in one of his ablest efforts for the prosecution. On Monday night Col. Ed. Graham Haywood delivered the closing argument for the defence; after which the jury returned a verdict of "guilty" as to Willis, and "not guilty" as to Taylor and Jackson.

Much interest has been manifested in the trial throughout, the able counsel on both sides adding much attration to the proceedings. The accused have had the benefit of the ablest Counsel the country affords, and the trial has been conducted with strict impartiality.

Robbery.

On Saturday night last, the smoke house of Gen. W. R. Cox was broken into, and robbed of a large quantity of meat. To judge by the frequency of these occurrences, we should think that a large portion, not only of this community, but of the population of the State, had given up honest callings as unprofitable, and gone to stealing.

A Sign.

Such as are constantly seeking after a sign, would no doubt have been highly edified to have witnessed the falling of Branson's sign yesterday, which, by the way, we trust was not a bad sign for the new Directory; for it was in fact the sign of that valuable North Carolina work.

A sudden flaw of wind dashed the sign into the street, which came near causing the spirited horse of Dr. Babcock to take steps for a—separation.

No serious damage was done, however; the sign was recovered by the indefatigable Branson; the Doctor quieted his animal, went on his way, and was soon out of sight.

NOTE.—For the benefit of the Wilmington Star, we would state that this paragraph is copyrighted.

Gathering Together.

An unusual number of negroes of both sexes were observed passing in crowds up Fayetteville street, on Saturday evening, and in the absence of any definite information as to the reason why, we concluded that it meant an entertainment at the Republican Club House on Hillsboro street.

It was suggested by an unrepentant rebel in our hearing, that Tourgee, whose love for Kalvin may be likened to the penchant of the old Scratch for holy water, had possibly set up a side show somewhere in the suburbs of the city.

An Elephant in a China Shop—Our Local Stumbles into Creech's.

We don't envy the peep of the Local of the Wilmington Star into the millinery establishment of Mrs. Lumsden, on Front street, in that city the other day. We did though until we chanced to step into Creech's, on Fayetteville street yesterday, where we not only saw "the panniers and baskets of a peculiar circular frame work of whalebone," but everything else "usually kept (as Wilmingtonians would say) in a first class village store."

We are "no-where" in the mysteries of millinery or dress making and outfitting. May our "bliss" always be thus. We are ignorant of the secrets pertaining to furbelows, flounces and flummery. Let our happiness be not disturbed in "life's young dream." But lone and forlorn as we are, we could hardly resist the temptation to sigh. Sordid wretch as this local is we could scarcely suppress the inclination to ask Creech to trust us for something, we knew nor cared not what. But he did'nt anticipate our wishes, and reflecting that our Kalanthia Maria was far away, and remembering that, in maritime phrase, the old gent meant to "keep her so," we darsent invest.

But seriously, Creech has got one of the finest and best selected stocks of Spring and Summer goods ever offered in this market, and some how or other the people have ascertained that he is selling them at the very lowest prices. Creech has advertised in The North Carolinian, sells his goods low, knows how to wait on customers, always puts them in a good humor, withal is one of the best fellows in the world, and is bound to succeed. Read his advertisement.

Dead Failure.

The niggers and scallawags endeavored to get up a meeting at Franklin's on Saturday last. We learn from good authority, that besides the candidates, only two or three were present.

"Harry Clifton."

The Post masters at this place and Yadkin College have been detected in "a pretty piece of business," being nothing more nor less than aiding and abetting an illicit correspondence between Sir Harry Clifton and a beautiful Unknown of Yadkin.

A portion of the correspondence accidentally fell into the hands of this Local, and supposing that it was intended for our "grave potent and venerable," we at once turned the matter over to that dignitary, who, contrary to our expectation fails to appreciate the "sentiments that breathe love," but insists that this is a conspiracy between us and the Star man of Wilmington to inveigle him into the Ku Klux.

Sir Harry Clifton is therefore, since matters have taken this turn, requested to come forward and take his letters away, as "we cannot undertake to return rejected manuscript."

It would of course be a breach of editorial etiquette for us to intimate in the least who we believe Sir Harry to be, but him of the Star may say at his *lei*-sure.

The Mass Meeting at Henderson.

Attention is called to the notice of a Grand Conservative Mass Meeting and Barbacue at Henderson, on the 17th inst. We trust the people of old Granville and surrounding counties will turn out *en masse* at this love feast of the white men of our neighboring county.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present, extended by the committee, Messrs. W. H. Young, J. E. Weaver, R. M. Furman and W. N. Young. We may be looked for on that interesting occasion.

Prospect for a New Suit of Clothes.

Devlin & Co., clothiers of New York, have favored us with a neat circular of theirs, enclosing directions by which to take our measure. The measure has been taken as per directions and enclosed back, accompanied by a copy of The North Carolinian of the 21st of March.

If William is the man we take him to be, there need be no doubt felt whatever as to our receiving the clothes in time for the great trial at Kinston. Consequently we await the coming event with the anxious pride of a boy who contemplates his approaching birth day, in connection with new clothes.

Sam. T. Williams, Esq.

The Conservative candidate for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Louisburg,		Tuesday, April	7.
Warrenton,		Wednesday "	8.
Ferrell's,	Nash	Friday "	10.
Earpsboro,	(Johnston,)	Saturday "	11.
Pittsboro',	Chatham	"	14.
Dorsett's,	"	"	15.
Harper's X Roads,	"	"	16.
Bear Creek,	"	"	17.
Hillsboro',	Orange	"	18.
Henderson,	Granville	Monday "	20.
Brassfields,	"	Tuesday "	21.

Conservative Canvass

Col. E. D. Hall, candidate for Lieut. Governor, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Hertford, Perquimans county, Thursday, April 14th.

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, Wednesday, April, 15th.

South Mills, Camden county, Thursday, April 16th.

Mass Meetings.

The State Executive Committee recommend the holding of Conservative Mass Meetings at the following times and places:

Statesville,	Tuesday,	April	7.
Greensboro',	Friday,	"	10.
Wilmington,	"	"	10.
Goldsboro',	Wednesday,	"	8.
Salisbury,	"	"	8.
Charlotte,	Thursday,	"	9.

Mass Meetings.

Mass meetings of white men are announced in the west for next week as follows: Lincolnton, Monday the 13th; Rutherfordton, Wednesday the 15th; Shelby, Friday the 17th; and Dallas, Gaston county, Saturday the 18th inst.

From Anson.

A correspondent writing from Lilesville, says: "Things are working well here. We cannot hope to overcome the heavy negro majority against us, but we are making a good fight, and Anson will do her duty."

We like the spirit evinced here. The white men of Anson, notwithstanding the odds against them, are determined to make a stand. Their motto is "don't give up the ship," and if they can't win the fight in their own county, they can at least poll their full strength against the infamous constitution.

We hope to hear from our friend at Lilesville often, both during and after the campaign.

The Weldon News is endeavoring to infuse new life into the Roanoke Library Society, one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the State, and which, by the way, owns a snug little property at Weldon, the income from which is about a thousand a year. We wish the News every success in this laudable work.

The Charlotte Bulletin learns through a most respectable source that Col. Wm. Bynum, of Lincoln, announced as the Republican candidate for solicitor, declines to run on that ticket, not being himself a Republican, a Scallywag or a nigger.

In the recent conflagration at Wadesboro, our old friend Frank Darley, of the Argus, lost his entire office and outfit. We trust the friends and admirers of his independent and fearless course will aid him to speedily re-establish himself. The Argus was a power in that section of the State.

Greasy Col. Sam Watts, Judge, that is to be, (?) is very active in his district. He made his negro audience drunk at Williamston one day last week, and then endeavored to incite them to violence against the white people of the town. This man would be a conservator of the peace!

Gen. L. G. Estes, Collector of Internal Revenue for the second district, and during the war one of Kilpatrick's bumming outlaws, is a candidate for the House of Representatives from New Hanover county.

A correspondent of the Sentinel is authorized to announce in the newspapers, the following withdrawals from the Union League Association at Morganton, viz: Aaron Aiken, W. C. Berry, W. P. Icard, Samuel Aiken, A. E. Cook, Leander Wilson, James Watson, Monroe Spenser, William Poteet, Sidney Powell, Urbin Abernathy, James McGalliard.

Abner S. Williams, the crow Chapman crow, member from Martin, of the last Legislature; at one time editor of the Williamston Expositor; an individual of strong faith in Confederate money; an ardent admirer of JEFFERSON DAVIS; and in a word a youth who has been everything by turns and nothing—to speak of after all, is "figgering and niggering" extensively in Martin. Chapman crows no more.

The Local of the Wilmington Star has become a fashion writer. He discloses an acquaintance with articles of a purely millinery character truly alarming for one so young. We bespeak for him the "premium slippers" of his chief. He is in a bad way.

The authorities of Davidson county are playing a game of "fast and loose" with one W. F. Henderson, charged we believe with stealing.

The Old North State thinks that the mass meeting in Salisbury on the 9th, will be the largest since 1840.

The meeting at Smithville, Brunswick county, on Saturday, was largely attended.

Hon. Thos. C. Fuller was the principal speaker.

Conservative club at Salisbury had large meeting on Thursday night. Addressed by Col. H. C. Jones, of Charlotte, and Francis E. Shober, Esq.

Convention which meets at Winston to-day, will nominate a candidate for Solicitor 8th Judicial district.

The patriotism of Johnny McDonald, as evinced by his withdrawal from the canvass, is lauded to the skies by "The Organ."

Col. Edward Cantwell is out in a letter to Hon. R. P. Dick, in which he takes strong ground in favor of the Constitution. We did not expect this of Edward.

Hon. Z. B. Vance and Col. J. W. Long have been appointed delegates to the National Convention, to be held in New York City on the 4th of July. Geo. Davidson, Esq., and Dr. A. M. Powell alternates.

J. H. Irwin, of Mecklenburg, a radical nominee for a county office, declines to "figger and nigger" with that party.

We are requested to announce B. S. Hedrick, of Orange, as a Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District.

The fire in Wadesborough on Thursday last was very destructive. The Court House, Jail, Hotel, and seven or eight stores were consumed.

They had a grand rally of white men in Wilmington on Sunday night. The Star announces the fact, but says nothing about the skull of the Ku Klux.

The Wilmington Star office will add three Conservative votes to the new registration list, and the Charlotte Bulletin two.

The Wilmington Post, radical Republican, has been revived. We are not among the favored few readers of that paper, our exchange having been cut off during the administration of the Pilgrim Father, Bare-bones-praise-God-Ashley.

The meeting of the white men at Auburn, in this county, on Saturday was a success. A large and respectable crowd in attendance.

Hon. C. C. Clark, of Craven, spoke at Kinston on Saturday in the interest of the white man's party.

Col. Tom Kenan, the gallant leader of the white men in the second district, is doing yoeman service.

The Newbern Republican has lost all interest since it was stereotyped.

The Goldsboro Rough Notes shudders at the thought of offending the Ku Klux Klan.

The Weldon News notes the passage of Hunnicutt, of Richmond, through that place, *en route* for Tarboro. Rather hard on the Tarboreans.

Disaffection in the ranks of the Radicals manifests itself in Halifax.

Bulletin excitedly announces lively times in Charlotte market.

There is to be a white mass meeting and barbacue at Henderson on Friday, the 7th inst.

Since the visit of the Ku Klux the Star man frequents Eyden's.

A dozen "loyal voters" escaped from the Wilmington jail on Saturday.

White men are threatened with extermination if they refuse the negro suffrage.

The news from Bladen is cheering.

Coalfield road will terminate at High Point.

They have Cemetery robbers at Wilmington.

Old North State speaks hopefully of Rowan.

Two negroes were hung at Tarboro on Friday.

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Markets.

LONDON, April 6—Noon.
Consols 93a93¼. Bonds 92¼.

LONDON, April 6—Afternoon.
Consols 93¼a93¼. Bonds 72¼a72¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—Noon.
Cotton easier. Uplands 12¼a12¼.

NEW YORK, April 6—Noon.
Cotton dull and lower—29a29¼. Mess pork firmer at $25¼. Turpentine 66¼a67. Rosin firm and quiet; common $3.35.
Gold 38¼. Sterling 9¼. Old bonds 10½; Virginia's 49; Tennessee ex-coupons 69¼; new 69¼.

WILMINGTON, April 6.
Spirits Turpentine declined; sales 61. Rosin active: strained 2 30; number 2, 2 30; number 1, 3 00 to 4 00; Virgin 5 00. Cotton dull; nominal middling 28¼. Tar firm 2 20.

BALTIMORE, April 6, P. M.
Cotton quiet at 29. Flour active, buf prices unchanged. Pork quiet at $25¼a26. Lard 17. Bacon active—rib sides 15¼, clear rib 16¼, hams 18a20, shoulders 13¼.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Reported by
Douglas Bell, Grocer & Com. Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Apples,	6 50@ 8 00
Bacon, Country	16@21
" Baltimore	15@22½
Beef on Hoof	10@15
" Nett	10@20
Butter	30@50
Cotton	22@23
Corn	$1 45@1 60
Coffee	24@50
Eggs	15@20
Flour	13@18
Fodder	1 25@1 50
Guano	$100@$110 per ton
Herrings	$6@$11
Hides—Green	8c per lb
" Dry	15@16
Hay	75@$1 00
Lard	18@20
Meal	1 50@1 60
Molasses	50@1 00
Mullets, per barrel,	9@9 50
Nails	7¼@10
Onions,	8 50@10 50
Potatoes—Irish	6 50@ 7 00
" Sweet,	1 30@1 50
Peas	1 50@1 75
Rags	4¼@5
Salt	3 00@4 25
Sugar	13@12½
Tea	$1 50@$2 50
Tallow	10@12½
Vinegar	40@75
Whiskey	2 25@$5 00

MONEY MARKET.

Reported by
John G. Williams & Company, Bankers,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Go'd,	138
Silver,	133
Exchange on New York,	¼
Old Coupons,	42
North Carolina Railroad Coupons,	93
Old Sixes,	53

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of North Carolina,	55
" Cape Fear,	28½
" Charlotte,	30
" Lexington, Old 19, New	10
Graham,	23
" Roxborough,	60
" Wadesborough,	27
" Thomasville,	50
" Wilmington,	28
" Commerce,	17
" Washington,	3
" Fayetteville,	10
" Clarendon,	4
" Yanceyville,	7
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	41
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough,	12@27
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	28
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	61
Greensborough Mutual,	7
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	18
Georgia "	20

STOCKS:

Raleigh & Gaston R. R.	38@40
Raleigh Gas Light Co.	125
Raleigh Nat. Bank	100
North Carolina R. R.	25 nominal

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The Candidates for the Legislature and for the different County Offices, will address the people at

Barney Jones',	Tuesday,	7th	day of April,	1868.
Lashley's C. R.,	Wednesday,	8th	" "	"
Green Level,	Thursday,	9th	" "	"
Morrisville,	Friday,	10th	" "	"
Franklin's,	Saturday,	11th	" "	"
Sorrell's,	Monday,	13th	" "	"
Hayes' Store,	Tuesday,	14th	" "	"
Oak Grove,	Wednesday,	15th	" "	"
Thompson's,	Thursday,	16th	" "	"
Laws',	Friday,	17th	" "	"
Forestville,	Saturday,	18th	" "	"

R. K. FERRELL, Sheriff.
March 18th, 1868,—td.

Major General Canby's Election Order.

HDQR'S SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having framed a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforecited laws; and having by an ordinance adopted on the 17th day of March, 1868, provided that the said constitution shall be submitted "for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this Act [March 23, 1867, Section 4] at an election to be conducted by the officers appointed or to be appointed by the Commanding General as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days after the notice thereof to be given by the said convention" and having further provided, by the aforesaid ordinance that at the same time an election shall be held for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers who are to be elected by the people under this constitution, and further that in each Congressional District of the State an election shall be held for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. It is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, and ending on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For Constitution" or "Against Constitution," and also on the same ballot for the State and County officers and for members of the United States House of Representatives, as specified in the before cited ordinance.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such persons from the lists, and such persons shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such lists the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts, who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary act of July 19, 1867.

Fourth. Any duly registered voter of this State who may have removed from the county in which he was registered, shall be entitled to vote in the county to which he has removed and resided for the ten days next preceding this election, upon presentation of a certificate of registration from the county in which he was originally registered, or upon his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence that he was so registered, and that he has not voted at this election. It shall be the duty of Registrars, upon the application of any duly registered voter who has removed or is about to remove from the precinct in which he was originally registered, to furnish him a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact in the registration books of the precinct. In default of the certificate, the affidavit of the voter must set forth the county and precinct in which he was originally registered, and the length of time he has resided in the county in which he desires to vote. In doubtful cases the Registrars or Inspectors of election shall require such additional evidence as may be necessary to satisfy them that the applicant is legally entitled to vote. Blank forms for the certificates and for the affidavits herein required, will be furnished the Registrars and the Inspectors of election, and when used will be attached to the ballots cast by such voters and will be transmitted to District Headquarters with the returns required by law.

Fifth. The said election will be held in each county at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at six o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Eighth. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election to any office to be filled at this election, shall serve as a Judge or Inspector of Election in any precinct which he seeks to represent.

Ninth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with Judges of Election, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any county, the Sheriff of the county is empowered and directed to make such assignment of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may in his judgment best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his county is situated.

Tenth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercise his right of voting, is positively prohibited; and any such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons in violation to General Orders No. 10, of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered, will be regarded and treated as an additional offence.

Eleventh. All bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from six o'clock of the evening of the 20th of April, until six o'clock of the morning of the 24th of April, 1868, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Twelfth. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Thirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Fourteenth. The State officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant Governor.
3. Secretary of State.
4. Auditor.
5. Treasurer.
6. Superintendent of Public Works.
7. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
8. Attorney General.
9. One Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State.
10. One Judge of the Superior Court for each of the following Judicial Districts:

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie.

Second District—Tyrrel, Hyde, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe.

Third District—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Wayne, Wilson.

Fourth District—Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Robeson.

Fifth District—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Union.

Sixth District—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville.

Seventh District—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham.

Eighth District—Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry.

Ninth District—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleaveland, Rutherford, Polk.

Tenth District—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, McDowel.

Eleventh District—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe.

Twelfth District—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Superior Courts, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State voting at large throughout the State.

11. One Solicitor for each Judicial District, to be elected by the qualified electors thereof.

12. Members of the General Assembly, as follows:

First District—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two Senators.

Second District—Martin, Washington and Tyrrell shall elect one senator.

Third District—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one senator.

Fourth District—Northampton shall elect one senator.

Fifth District—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one senator.

Sixth District—Halifax shall elect one senator.

Seventh District—Edgecombe shall elect one senator.

Eighth District—Pitt shall elect one senator.

Ninth District—Nash and Wilson shall elect one senator.

Tenth District—Craven and Carteret shall elect two senators.

Eleventh District—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one senator.

Twelfth District—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one senator.

Thirteenth District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

Fourteenth District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

Fifteenth District—Robeson shall elect one senator.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two senators.

Seventeenth District—Johnston shall elect one senator.

Eighteenth District—Greene and Wayne shall elect one senator.

Nineteenth District—Franklin and Wake shall elect two senators.

Twentieth District—Warren shall elect one senator.

Twenty-first District—Granville and Person shall elect two senators.

Twenty-second District—Orange shall elect one senator.

Twenty-third District—Chatham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fourth District—Caswell shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fifth District—Rockingham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-sixth District—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two senators.

Twenty-seventh District—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one senator.

Twenty-eighth District—Moore and Richmond shall elect one senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Anson and Union shall elect one senator.

Thirtieth District—Mecklenburg shall elect one senator.

Thirty-first District—Cabarrus and Stanly shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-second District—Davie and Rowan shall elect one senator.

Thirty-third District—Davidson shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fourth District—Forsythe and Stokes shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fifth District—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one senator.

Thirty-sixth District—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one senator.

Thirty-eighth District—Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one senator.

Thirty-night District—Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one senator.

Fortieth District—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Forty-first District—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one senator.

Forty-second District—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancy shall elect one senator.

Forty-third District—Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon, shall elect one senator.

The county of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville, Halifax and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Clay, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleaveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsythe, Gaston, Gates, Green, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancey shall elect one member each.

Fifteenth. The county officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Sheriff.
2. Coroner.
3. Treasurer.
4. County Clerk of Superior Court.
5. Register of Deeds.
6. Surveyor.
7. Five Commissioners.

To be elected by the qualified electors of their respective counties.

Sixteenth. The First Congressional District is composed of the counties of Currituck,

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868.

From the American Journal of Mining.

Tail of Long Ago.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1868.

Editor American Journal of Mining:

The enclosed poem was written by a very gifted man in Louisville, Ky., at the time of the meeting of the American Association in that city. It is one of the best things in our language, and ought to be perpetuated in your valuable Journal.

C. A. J.

THE GANOID.

With a biscuit in my pocket and a hammer in my hand,
Chipping bits from off the strata that were "cropping" o'er the land,
Wearied out, at length I rested by a fracture fresh and new,
And gazed in languid humor at the thing it brought to view:
I had found an ancient casket that Agassiz e'en would hail,
When he saw beneath its cover that a ganoid curled his tail.

It was lying half imbedded in its matrix in the stone,
And scintillating round it, bright micaceous fragments shone;
And I thought of all the weary, sad, and slow-revolving years
Since the earth commenced her circling search for light among the spheres,
And the huge ichthyosaurus must have felt his courage fail
In the turbulence around him when this ganoid curled his tail.

When from out the turbid ocean seethed an atmosphere of steam,
And the waves refused in darkness to reflect a single beam,
And barren rocks, that dimly rose, like spectres, from the waste,
Glared grimly for a little while, and disappeared in haste:
Melted down with heat and Horror—even gneiss could not prevail
In those liquidating eras when this ganoid curled his tail.

Check the onward march of Nature, and reverse the wheels of Time,
From the morn when Eden blossomed in its freshness and its prime:
Roll it backward, roll it backward—backward still and backward more
Through cycles till the effort strains the mind till it is sore,
Still a nebula beyond you, down within the Past's dim vale,
Are those years unchronologic when this ganoid curled his tail.

And I thought of all the struggles that we make with such ado
To preserve our names from sinking for a century or two;
How the deeds of warrior, poet, stern philosopher or sage,
Are writ in brilliant letters on the Past's historic page;
And yet the years the best have won is but a fabric frail
By the grand unnumbered eras when this ganoid curled his tail.

You're satisfied with glory, and you think the thing is done—
If you perish in the conflict—when a marble bust is won.
Here's a rival—look upon him—he's not a carved ideal,
For a time infusion keeps him still original and real.
The antiseptic properties of Fame would prove but frail
Had you done your deeds of wonder when this ganoid curled his tail.

Perhaps in scaly armor, up and down those ancient seas,
Roamed he, with a restless appetite that nothing could appease,
Crushing shoals and hosts of being, every one of which that ran
Would, in course of time and season, have "developed" up to man;
But "*Fata sic profuligent*," and we only may bewail
Our dear relations slaughtered when this ganoid curled his tail.

But it is a sad reflection—sad and stern enough for tears,
To know that blood and carnage trail along the track of years;
That Love, and Peace, and Mercy had not even then began
To sow the seeds of quiet for the future coming man,
And the cries of God's first creatures were a universal wail,
Of fierce and brutal conflict when this ganoid curled his tail.

C. A. P.

Louisville, Ky.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

To Virginia.

"*Væ Victis*"—The Tyrant's Motto.

Take down that glorious motto, thou grand old Mother State,
And bow thy form all battle-scarred unto the Tyrant's hate;
On many a battle's fiery edge, ablaze with glory's light,
Borne proudly on by hero sons, hath flashed thy legend bright;
"Sic Semper Tyrannis" the strain, the watchword of the free;
Yes, take it down, in tearless woe, it may no longer be
The emblem of your proud old flag, your sons and daughters boast;
Oh! let it not in mockery wave above the despot host.

No more upon thy coat-of-arms may maiden's form be seen,
Fair Liberty, with spear and shield and proud triumphant mien;
Her fetters broke, her foe laid low, the laurel on her brow,
In lore heraldric, "Victrix" then, but ah! alas not now;
The spear is shattered, broke the shield, the proud form stricken down,
No laurel now, but in its stead the cruel, thorny Crown;
The clanking chains are forged again, triumphant now her foe,
Beneath his feet she prostrate lies, a "Niobe" of woe

Ah! "Mea Mater," proud old State, my boyhood's happy home,
My heart is with thee in thy woe wherever I may roam;
Now cease thy tears, Virginians, for all thy martyred brave;
Better to sleep beside them, in honor's hallow'd grave,
Than live the life of bondmen and be proud Cedric's thrall,
Be Gurth, to wear the collar, and obey your Master's call;
Aye, take it down all tenderly, the banner of the brave,
Bind immortelles about it—but no longer let it wave.

The Separation.

In youth our hearts together grew,
And life seemed Eden to our view;
But disappointment, sighs, and tears,
Were the sole fruits of after years.

The hopes that glitter'd round our way,
With rainbow colors dies away;
The feelings graven on my heart,
Though thwarted all, shall ne'er depart.

Oh! would that thee I ne'er had seen,
Or that our fate had kinder been!
Oh! would that thou, the dearest—best,
Had been by other lips carest.

Yet know—though, ah! I need not tell—
That he who bids thee now farewell,
Hath loved with all the warmth and zeal
That tongue can tell, or heart can feel!

That thou hast been for many a year,
Unto his soul the thing most dear;
That thou hast been, all pure and bright,
His thought by day, his dream by night!

That my heart's summer only knew
One flower, and that of matchless hue;
That naught, beneath the arching skies,
So won my heart, so charm'd mine eyes.

And also know—as thus I tear
Love from my heart, to leave it bare—
Cold as the rock, where flowers ne'er smile,
And barren as a polar isle;

'Tis only that I love thee more,
And dearer for these troubles o'er,
And that I'd hold it crime to mate
Thy goodness with so dark a fate.

The following exquisite lines were written some fifty years ago by the late Hon. Richard Henry Wilde, of Georgia:

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
And ere the shades of evening close
Is scattered on the ground to die.
But on the rose's humble bed,
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if she wept such waste to see—
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf
That trembles in the moon's pale ray,
Its hold is frail—its date is brief,
Restless and soon to pass away.
Yet ere that life shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree—
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the print, which feet
Have left on Tampa's desert strand,
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
This track shall vanish from the sand.
Yet as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race—
On that lone shore, loud moans the sea—
But none shall e'er lament for me.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Home of Calhoun—Its Present Condition.

PENDLETON, S. C., Jan. 30.—The road from Greenville to Pendleton is a most beautiful and romantic ride, commanding at many points a fine view of Table Rock, Whitesides, Chimney Top, and several other noted summits of the Blue Ridge. I could not forbear stopping several times to gaze upon this scene, spread out before me and forming a picturesque background to the scenery of the country. The sun had already set when I arrived at the village of Pendleton.—Inquiring for my friends, I easily found his residence, was warmly welcomed and made comfortable for the night. The next evening I set out to view Fort Hill, the former residence of John C. Calhoun. It is still owned by his family, though repeatedly advertised in the district papers to be sold for debt. The last time Gen. Canby's order, establishing for the present a homestead law, just saved it from the hands of the auctioneer, and now it is supposed that it will remain in the possession of the family.

Mr. Calhoun left a considerable property, but the estate owning a large number of negroes, and a great amount of money having been invested in Confederate bonds, little or nothing would have remained to those who bear his name but for Gen. Canby's homestead law. In former times, I am told, Mr. Calhoun's family were accustomed to receive many visitors, who came from far and near to view his residence, and were also received and hospitably entertained at his table. Perhaps it is not generally known that Mr. Calhoun left at his death five sons and two daughters, all grown up. Of these only the eldest daughter is now living; four sons died of consumption within a short period of each other, one daughter of fever, and the eldest son (then a middle-aged man) died during the war, of apoplexy.

The family residence is now the home of his widow and children. It is a neat and comfortable residence, pleasantly embowered in trees, and commanding a beautiful view of the mountains. Around it lie large and fertile fields of meadow land, in a high state of cultivation, stretching along the banks of the Seneca. I am told that Mr. Calhoun, during his lifetime, was accustomed to superintend the culture of this farm with the greatest care and interest. Near the dwelling house, and shaded by beautiful oaks, stands his library and study, with a portico which commands an extensive view of the country. From the top of the hill on which the house stands one can trace the windings of the river for several miles. Several gentlemen's houses, all embowered in trees, can be seen from Fort Hill, to each belonging many hundred acres of rich river land.

The dwellings in former days were the summer residences of rich and aristocratic families, generally from the low country. To each belonged so many fine horses, carriages and servants, that living at a distance of six or eight miles from the greater part of their neighbors, did not affect any isolation of the family, but was rather an excuse for keeping an open house and entertaining visitors, night and day. Now most of the families who remain in these dwellings are almost isolated from others. It has become difficult for all classes to make a subsistence. The cotton, which these planters expected to bring them from twenty to thirty cents per pound, only brings twelve and a half to fifteen cents, and in many instances, they bear up against an entire failure of crop; with debt and and anxiety hanging over their heads, little disposition or ability remains for gayety and visiting.

I suppose it will occasion astonishment to hear that Mr. Calhoun's library was lately sold, with some other personal property, to satisfy debts, at about $250. Whole shelves of books were knocked down for from four to six dollars a shelf. As I have said, the sale of the house and land was then advertised to take place, and expected to follow that of the library and furniture within a short time; but General Canby's order, reserving to every family a house and twenty acres of land, will, for the present, enable this widowed lady and her children to retain their home.

Girls—A Composition.

BY A VERY SMALL BOY.

I don't like girls. Girls is different from wha boys is. Girls don't play marbles, and also girls don't play hookey. I played hookey once and got whipped for it. Girls sometimes gets whipped, but not so much as boys, their clothes ain't so well suited for it, that is the reason, I suppose. I never sees no girls play base ball, they say they do in Boston. There is plenty of girls in Boston, and big organs. Last year when I was young, the teacher made me set with the girls because I was naughty. I cried. Big boys like girls better than little boys. I went on a sleigh ride one night with my sister Nancy and Tom Sykes. We were going to New Hartford, and when we got up by Pegg's tavern, Tom asked me to look in the bottom of the sleigh for his whip; while I was looking he fired off a torpedo. I asked him if he had any more torpedoes, and he said no, but he fired off another when I wasn't looking. Girls don't like to have men kiss them. They always say "don't." If they wasn't fools they would turn their heads the other way, but they never do that. I saw Tom kiss Nancy once, and I went and told my mother. Then my mother put me to bed. When a girl takes out her handkerchief in the street and wipe her nose, the young men who earn their living by standing in front of the Pine block, always wipe their noses at the same time, if they see her. Girls gets married sometimes, but not always. Those that don't get married don't want to. When they get married they have wedding cake. I like wedding cake; but I do not see any fun in getting married—especially to a girl.—*Utica Observer.*

The New Bonnet.

After Governor Gilmer, of Georgia, returned from office he went to his old homein Lexington. He had a penchant for old irons, such as ploughshares, old carriage irons, grind-stone cranks, old shovels, and the odd and ends of plantation tools. Attending the sales of estates, he accumulated an ox cart load or two of such stuff, which he dumped down in a corner of his yard near his dwelling, very much to the annoyance of his wife. The pile kept increasing. She determined to make away with it, and one day (sheriff's sale day) sent it to the court yard (with the knowledge of the sheriff who loved a joke) to be sold to the highest bidder. Governor Gilmer that morning rode out of town a mile or two, and was returning as the sheriff was proceeding with his sales. Catching the eye of the governor, who was looking on, he pointed out to him the lot of old iron, and requested him to make a bid for it.

"Good," said the governor, "I will; I have some pieces at home that will match exactly. I bid ten dollars for them."

"Ten dollars! ten dollars!" repeated the sheriff—(no body bids more)—"they are yours, governor."

Delighted with the purchase, he paid ten dollars, and left them in the yard for future movement. The sheriff paid ten dollars to Mrs. Gilmer. In a few days she bought a handsome bonnet, and the governor, admiring it very much, said:

"My dear, where did you get that pretty bonnet? It is beautiful and becomes you."

"Don't it, husband, don't it! I bought it with the ten dollars you paid for your own old iron trash!"

The Governor wilted—he was sold by his own wife.

But time cured the chagrin, and the good old Governor had frequently to join in the laugh at his expense over this little incident.

"Nothing is more difficult than to write contemporaneous history." Why? The historian is caught in every lie he tells when he writes of living people. After men are dead he can say what he pleases of them.

Boils—"A Composition"

A boil is generally very small at first, and a fellow hardly notices it, but in a few days it gets to be the biggest of the two, and the chap that has it is of very little account in comparison with his boil, which then "has him." Boils appear mysteriously upon various portions of the human body, coming when and where "they darn please," and often in very inconvenient places. Sometimes a solitary boil is the sum total of affliction, but frequently there is a "rubishin' lot of 'em" to help the first one. If a boil comes anywhere on a person, that person always wishes it had come somewhere else, although it would puzzle him to say just where.

Some persons call them "Damboils," but such persons are addicted to profanity—the proper name is boil. If a chap has a boil he generally gets a good deal of sympathy from others—"its a boil." Whoever asks him what ails him, laughs at him for his pains to answer, while many unfeeling persons make game of him, or of his misfortune, or boil. It is very wicked to make sport of persons with boils they cannot help it, and often feel very badly about it. Physicians don't give boil patients much satisfaction as a general thing, although young physicians who are just beginning to practice are fond of trying their lancets on them. Boils are said to be "healthy," and, judging from the way they take hold, and hang on, and ache, and burn, and grow, and raise Cain generally, there is no doubt that they are healthy and have good constitutions. They are generally very lively and playful at night, and it is very funny to see a chap with a good large one prospecting around his couch for a place where his boil will fit in "without hurting."

Boils tend to "purify the blood," strengthen the system, calm the nerves, restrain the profanity, tranquilize the spirits, improve the temper, and beautify the appearance. They are good things for married men who spend their evenings away from home, as they give them an opportunity to rest their right keys and get acquainted with their families. It is said that boils save the patient "a fit of sickness," but if the sickness is not the best to have, it must be an all-fired mean thing. It is also said that a person is better after he has had them, and there is no doubt that one feels much better after having got rid of them. Many distinguished persons have enjoyed these harbingers of health. Job took the first premium at the county fair for having more archers under cultivation than any other person. Shakespeare had them, and meant boils when he said, "One woe doth tread upon another's heels, so fast they follow."

There are a great many remedies for boils, most of which are well worth trying, because, if they don't do any good, they don't hurt the boils. If a chap goes down the street with a boil, every man he meets will tell him of "a good thing" for it; among which are: Shoemakers' Wax, Mrs. Winslow's Syrup, Trix, Spaulding's Glue, Charlotte Russe, Gum Drops, Waterproof Blacking, Night-Blooming Cereus, Chloroform, Kissengen, etc., e c.

THE END.

[The general result of our observations on boils for the past two weeks, is, the best place to have a boil is upon somebody else's neck.]

Valuable Inventions.

A well known citizen of Petersburg, after much study and care, has made a discovery by which the motive power of steam can be increased almost without limit, and at an expense of about one-twelfth what is now required. The power is applied directly to the large wheels of an engine—a secret that has been vainly sought after for many years past. There are other advantages besides the saving of so great an expense in fuel, appertaining to this discovery, and they may be mentioned as being a saving of friction, of machinery, &c. A patent has been applied for, and in the meantime we shall say no more on the subject.

The same gentleman invented a churn, which will save much labor in the manufacture of butter. It is very simple in its construction, and will be found very useful. The model which was shown us yesterday, will be forwarded this morning to Washington, to be patented.

Another gentleman has invented a scissors grinder, which, when patented and placed upon the market, we venture to assert, will find a place in every family.

We merely allude to these inventions at present, but shall have more to say about them hereafter.

Living by Rule.

A horse jockey out west has adopted the following life-rules, which, in his opinion, include the whole problem of existence. The first is, "Never lend a dollar unless you receive two as collateral security." The second is, "Never refuse to drink with a man, because it does not cost you anything." The third is, "Never ask a man to drink, because it does cost you something." And the last, which contains the gem of the code is, "Never mind what happins so long as it does not happen to yourself."

An ingenious but unsuccessful French writer lately, tired of the hostility of the critics, repaired to a distant province, took lodgings at a farrier's shop, and worked a little every day at the forge and anvil. But the greater part of his time was secretly devoted to the composition of three large volumes of poetry and essays, which he published as the works of a journeyman blacksmith. The trick succeeded; all France was in amazement. The poems of this "child of nature," this "untutored genius," this "inspired son of Vulcan," as he was now called, were immensely praised by the critics, and were soon purchased by everybody. Rural literary phenomena will be rather critically scrutinized by the Parisians hereafter.

A fast young gentlemen in Paris recently made a bet that he would secure his own arrest without committing any crime. He won, by going to a fashional cafe in a shockingly rakish costume and pulling a roll of large bills from his boot when called upon to pay for what he had eaten and drunk. Notwithstanding his protests he was carried before a justice, and had to procure testimony to his respectability.

The Rev. Dr. Van Vechten, a clergyman of Albany, is regarded as a remarkable man. He had a horse for sale, and entrusted the negotiations to an agent, fixing the price at $6,000. The agent sold it for $6,500, and the doctor refused to receive the extra $500, and ordered it to be returned to the purchaser. Very few people in this world transact business in this honorable way.

A letter from Rome, in the Debats, says:—"Everybody knows that the Papal army contains subjects of all countries; but what is not generally known is that it is not composed exclusively of Catholics, and that there are soldiers in it belonging to all creeds. I myself could scarcely believe the fact, and I was obliged, to be convinced of it, to take note with my own eyes of a certain number of men in the Pontifical uniform attending a Protestant church."

The way one noble lord in Parliament calls another noble lord a liar is as follows, as quoted from a speech last session: "I beg to call the attention of my noble friend, the noble duke, to an observation which my noble friend, the noble duke, is reported to have made, and which my noble friend, the noble duke, will find upon reflection to be inconsistent with strict veracity."

Some of the hosts of the olden times were not nice in the treatment of their loyal patrons. He was a bold boniface of the White Horse who charged George II. a guinea for an egg, and who, on being asked by his Majesty if eggs were scarce, dryly replied, "No, sir, but kings are."

An enamored swain at Jackson, Miss., urging his suit with tears, asked his cruel mistress to put him to any proof of his devotion. The cruel mistress told him if he really wished to please her he could do so by emulating the example of Sergeant Bates. He took the hint and walked.

Horses in Australia are a drug in the market and cannot be got rid of at any price. Two hundred were bought at twenty-eight shillings apiece to feed pigs with, and a company purchased 1,000 noble steeds for the purpose of boiling down their carcasses.

The last piece acted at Barnum's Museum was Uncle Tom's Cabin.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in German, French, English and Domestic Fancy Goods, No. 55 Main Street, Norfolk, Va. Combs, Brushes, Furs, Jewelry, Perfumery and Toys. Zephyr Worsted, Trimmings, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Piano Fortes, of the best manufactories, always on hand.

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WALTER'S NATIONAL HOTEL,

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J. M. WALTERS, Proprietor.

To August 28.

J. G. WOMBLE & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Edge Tools, Cross and Circular Saws, Gum Belting, Gum and Hemp Packing, Anvils, Bellows, Vises, &c., No. 2 Commercial Row, near Ferry, Norfolk, Va.

to Aug 24.

JOHN B. NEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, No. 35 Commerce Street, Norfolk, Va.

Refer to R. H. Smith, Esq., Scotland Neck; Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; O. G. Parsley & Co., E. Murray & Co., Wilmington; Gen. R. W. Hayward, Raleigh; Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Col. John W. Cunningham, Person county; Turner Battle, Esq., Edgecombe; Exchange National Bank of Norfolk; Geo. H. Brown & Co., Washington.

JNO. B. NEAL, OF N. C. JNO. WHITE, OF N. C.

Jan 30—tf.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

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Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commissions. Liberal advances made on produce in hand.

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ATLANTIC IRON WORKS AND DOCK COMPANY.

OFFICE:—Corner East Wide Water and Hutchin's Lane.

Works in the City:—East Wide Water and Main Street.

Works and Dock:—Adjoining the city, on the Elizabeth river, near Fort Norfolk.

Have on hand and manufacture to order, at short notice, Marine Engines and Boilers, Stationary and Portable Engines, Saw, Grist and other Mills, Dredging Machines, Pile Driving Machines, Hoisting Engines, &c., and Tanks of every variety. Iron Hulls of Steamers, barges and boats built to order.

Especial attention paid to repairs of Steamers. Where the vessels are brought to the wharves of the Company, no charge will be made for wharvage while the vessels are undergoing repairs.

Agricultural Castings for Store Fronts, Lintals, Columns and Miscellaneous Castings of every description made at short notice.

No charge for patterns when the Company have them on hand.

Forgings of heavy and light work executed in the most reliable manner at low rates, by the pound or day's work. Blast driven by steam.

Highest cash price paid for old metal.

H. ASHTON RAMSAY,
to Ap'l 17 Treasurer and Superintendent.

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Established 1837. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Trunks, Valises and Bags.

Prices moderate.

Goods Direct from Manufacturers.

to Aug 24.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS!

Get the best. The UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER,—Horace L. Emery's Patent. Manufactured exclusively by

HORACE L. EMERY & SON,

Albany Agricultural Works, Albany, N. Y.

Send for a Circular.

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Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

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Proprietors and Manufacturers of Warren's celebrated

COMBINED COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO and VEGETABLE PLOW,

IRON TURNER PLOW AND SCRAPER,

PATENTED JUNE 18TH, 1867.

This is the greatest labor saving implement, for its cost, yet offered to the planter.

Agents for Bickford & Huffman's world renowned WHEAT DRILL, with GUANO AND GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT, and for F. F. SMITH'S Patent Cast CAST STEEL PLOW.

For circulars or information, address

WARREN & WOODHOUSE,

to Aug. 24 Norfolk, Va.

LATEST NEWS TO THE FARMERS OF North Carolina.

Your attention is called to my large stock of Agricultural Implements, Iron Steel, &c., &c.

Corn and Cotton Planters, Corn Shellers, Hay, Shuck and Corn Stalk Cutters, Fan Mills, Plows, of every kind, Harrows and Cultivators, Spades, Shovels Forks, Brier Hooks, Iron Axles, Springs, Cart & Wagon Boxes, &c,

I call particular attention to BILLUP'S CENTREBOARD COTTON SCRAPER, and to BILLUP'S DIXIE PLOW. The first is warranted to be the best Scraper ever yet invented, and the Farmers are requested to test its merits in connection with any other kind. The Dixie Plow is freer from choking than any other yet made; will pass through the ground with less power, and do better work than any other kind. This is no vain boast. 'Tis easy to claim superiority; hence I ask a trial.

If Farmers are not satisfied, the money will be refunded.

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Jan. 30-tf.

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W. H. CHEEK.
W. E. CAPEHART.
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to May 24.

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Practical Hatter, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., No. 18 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

to Ap 1 10.

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Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, and Agents for Carolina Belle Scotch Snuff, and various grades of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of Sugar and Coffee, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Candles, Family and Fancy Soaps, Cheese, Butter, Fish, Pork, Salt, Candy, Buckets, Brooms, Shot, Powder, and many other articles, to complete the assortment usually found in a Jobbing Grocery House.

Any consignment will have especial attention.

No. 24 Roanoke Dock, Norfolk, Va.

to April 17.

D. W. Hill, No. 5, Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk, Va., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Chimneys, &c.

Bath Tubs and Toilet Sets manufactured to order.

Guttering and Roofing done cheaper than any house in the City. to Oct 5

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Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, 16 West Main Street, next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.

L. BERKLEY.
W. M. MILLAR.
J. W. GRANDY.
to May 24. Formerly of N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 1 MAIN STREET,

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BEG to inform their friends in town and country, and the public, that they are now prepared to execute orders for the following first-class manufacturers, the Agency of all of which they have secured, viz:

Steinway & Sons, New York,
Knabe & Co., Baltimore,
H. F. Miller, Boston,
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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

A supply of each of which will always be kept on hand and offered at manufacturers' prices.

The acknowledged reputation of these instruments—being of superior quality—renders unnecessary comment, and our guarantee—which accompanies each Piano—with our large and varied stock to select from, affords unusual advantages to persons in want of a first class instrument. In store and expected

FOUR SPLENDID INSTRUMENTS.

Second-hand Pianos bought, sold and exchanged for new ones. Pianos tuned and repaired by experienced workmen.

Circulars and Catalogues of the above Pianos sent postpaid on application.

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to Aug 24

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40 YEARS.

DEEMS' Southern Hepatic Pills, are made and sold by the discoverer, that old and well-tried remedy for all diseases caused by *DISEASED LIVER*, which is attended with all the symptoms of Consumptions. In 1825 the Discoverer was reduced to a mere skeleton, and was pronounced by three of the most skillful physicians of one of our largest cities, to be in an advanced stage of Consumption, and beyond cure. He then began to try experiments on himself, and after many efforts discovered (by the help of an Indian) the remedy which wrought in him a perfect cure. He is now in the 78th year of his age, and at this advanced stage of l fe retains an excellent constitution. In 32 years itinerating in the ministry, he has seen more than a thousand persons, who were given up to die of Consumption as beyond cure, dragging out a miserable existence, not knowing what ailed them, they were cured by these Hepatic Pills, and afterwards enjoyed the most perfect health.

There is in these Pills a peculiar combination with an article which has probably never before been used as a medicine. They are highly strengthening, and mild in their action on the bowels. In the preparation of these very superior and excellent Pills, no cost or trouble is spared to insure the greatest possible degree of perfection, in point of utility, excellence and comfort; the advantage in these Pills, therefore, is that a cure must be radical and complete, without the necessity of incorporating such drugs into our Pills as to break down the system in one part to remove the disease in another, and leave the patient to groan under worse diseases than heretofore. Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been used so extensively, they need no recommendation, their merits are so well known by their results, which has given them a reputation that has brought them into great demand. They are therefore destined to be, at no distant day, the only remedy recognized and used by the people where billious diseases are so prevalent.

They can be sent to any point in the United States by mail or express.

Price:—25 cents per box, $2 50 per doz. By the gross, $18. The cash must either accompany the order for the Medicine, or it will be sent C. O. D. Address

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We keep constantly on hand a large number of Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Sulkies, etc.

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to March 16.

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MEBANESVILLE, N. C.

The Spring Term of the Session of 1868 begin March 4th.

Course of Instruction:—Classical, Mathematical and Commercial. Address

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Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Bar Iron an Steel, Wagon Material, Belting and Packing House Furnishing Goods, &c., Circular Front Corner of Main Street and Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

Nails at Factory prices, Trace Chains, Weed, Hilling and Grub Hoes, Horse Collars and Hames, Axes, Saws, &c., &c.

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Will sell Cotton and other Southern Produce in Norfolk, or Liverpool, England.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

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United States Bonded Warehouse, Cotton Factors, Tobacco and General Commission Merchants, No 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

Strict personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Lumber, &c., and to the execution of orders for Merchants generally. to mar 14.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN VINDICATOR.

On or before the 1st of March, prox., the undersigned will commence the publication of a weekly newspaper bearing the above title, in the town of Rutherfordton, N. C.

The Western Vindicator, as its name signifies, will be devoted to the support of Western interests and the dissemination of useful intelligence, selected with especial reference to the wants of the section it will labor to represent.

Politically, it will, for the present, adhere to no party organization; but will give a cheerful support to all measures looking to the speedy restoration of the Union, the preservation of the Constitution *intact*, the supremacy of the white race, and the perpetuity of Republican liberty in America.

The "Vindicator" will have a larger circulation in Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland counties than any other newspaper. Advertising rates low.

Terms—$2 per annum.

R. A. SHOTWELL,
Feb 11-tf. Rutherfordton, N. C.

DRUG WAREHOUSE.

M. A. & C. A. Santos, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass Ware, &c., Norfolk, Va.

Wholesale agents for Lorillard's Snuffs.

to Aug 24

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ASSETS, $17,000,000 00.

With an income over

$6,500,000 00

Surplus assets, deducting liabilities, over

$1,000,000 00.

The CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, was organized in 1846, and now has over

55,000 POLICIES,

in force, being a larger number than any other Company in the world.

Its Net Assets are larger than any other Company

Dividends have averaged over 50 per cent, and a credit of one-half the premium is given, which, in case of death is cancelled by anticipated dividends.

The interest received, during the past ten years, has more than paid its losses.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE BY THEIR TERMS.

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Jan. 30-tf.

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Consignments of second-hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.

Particular attention paid to orders.

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PROSPECTUS.

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EDITORS.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is Democratic in its principles. It is unalterably opposed to Negro Suffrage, Military rule, and Reconstruction upon the basis of Congressional enactment.

Its Editors believe and teach that this is a

WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT,

FRAMED BY THE BRAINS, AND

WON BY THE BLOOD OF WHITE MEN,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHITE MEN,

AND THAT IT SHOULD BE

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